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Bust of Washington. GEORGE WASHINGTON BI-CENTENNIAL 1732-1932. Rev., WASHINGTON'S BIRTHPLACE WAKEFIELD (as restored) AT POPES CREEK POTOMAC RIVER WESTMORELAND COUNTY VA. View of the house. Bright bronze. Size 20 (slightly larger than \$1). Price postpaid 25c.

Washington—De Grasse—Rochambeau Medal as illustrated on page 849, Dec., 1931, Numismatist. Bronze, proof, price \$2, postpaid.

Washington As a Mason, 1732-1932. Full-length figure. Rev., History. Bronze. Size 20. 25c.

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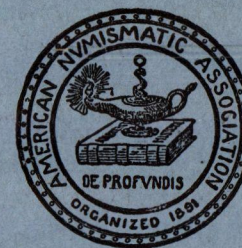
VOL. XLV

No. 5

# THE NUMISMATIST

An Illustrated Monthly for Those Interested  
in Coins, Medals and Paper Money.

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1844, Unc.	.....	.....	1.50
1844, O Mint, Very fine	.....	.....	1.25
1845, Unc., \$1.25.	Very fine	.....	1.00
1846, Ex. fine	.....	.....	1.25
1847, Proof, \$7.50.	Ex. fine, \$1.50.	Fine	..... 1.00
1848, Fine	.....	.....	1.00
1849, Proof, \$7.50.	Unc., \$2.50.	Fine	..... 1.50
1850, Fine	.....	.....	1.00
1850, O Mint, Fine	.....	.....	.75
1851, Fine	.....	.....	1.00
1852, Unc., \$3.50.	Fine	.....	1.75
1853, No arrows, Unc., \$25.00.	Fine	.....	15.00
1853, Arrows, Unc., \$1.00.	Very fine, 75c.	Fine	..... .50
1854, Unc., \$1.00.	Fine	.....	.50
1855, Unc., \$1.50.	Very fine	.....	1.00
1855, S Mint, Ex. fine	.....	.....	25.00
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1857, Unc., \$1.00.	Fine	.....	.50
1858, Proof, \$3.50.	Unc., \$1.00.	Fine	..... .50
1859, 1860, Proof, Each, \$1.50.	Unc.	.....	Each .75
1860, O Mint, Unc., \$5.00.	Fine	.....	2.50
1861, 1862, Proof, Each, \$1.50.	Unc.	.....	Each .75
1863, Proof, \$2.00.	Unc.	.....	1.25
1864 to 1872, inclusive, Proof	.....	Each	2.00
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1876, CC Mint, Unc., \$1.25.	Fine	.....	.75
1876, S Mint, Unc., \$1.00.	Fine	.....	.50
1877, Proof, \$1.50.	Unc.	.....	.75
1877, CC Mint, Unc.	.....	.....	1.25
1877, S Mint, Unc.	.....	.....	.75
1878, 1879, Proof, Each, \$1.50.	Unc.	.....	Each .75
1878, CC Mint, Unc.	.....	.....	1.25
1880 to 1885, inclusive, Proof	.....	Each	1.25
1887 to 1891, inclusive, Proof	.....	Each	1.25
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1892 to 1914, inclusive, Proof	.....	Each	1.25
1913 D, 1914 D, 1915 D, 1916 D, old type, Unc.	.....	Each	.75
1917, With or without 3 stars below Eagle, Unc.	.....	.....	.75
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1893, Isabella, Proof, \$3.50.	Unc.	.....	1.25

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VOL. XLV

MAY, 1932

No. 5

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## The Copper Coins of France

Comprising Coins Struck for Circulation and Illustrated From Specimens in  
the Writer's Collection.

By O. P. EKLUND, Spokane, Wash.

(CONTINUED FROM LAST MONTH.)

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### AFRICA.

#### CAMEROUN.

Under French Mandate, 1914.

62. 50 centimes 1924. Obv., REPUBLIQUE FRANCAISE. Head of Liberty to left, date below. Rev., TERRITOIRES . SOUS . MANDAT . DE . LA . FRANCE . CAMEROUN. Three palm branches tied together, value above. Brass-aluminum.  
63. 1 franc 1924. Similar. Brass-aluminum.  
64. 2 francs 1924. Similar. Brass-aluminum.

#### TOGOLAND.

65. 50 centimes 1924. Same as above, but TOGO instead of CAMEROUN.  
66. 1 franc 1924. Similar.



No. 67.

67. 2 francs 1924. Similar.

#### WEST AFRICA (GABON—CONGO).

Tokens.

68. 1 franc 1883. Obv., OUEST AFRICAIN FRANCAIS. In field 1 (franc) date below. Rev., same. Brass.  
69. 5 francs 1883. Similar. Brass.  
70. 10 francs 1883. Similar. Brass.



**MOROCCO.**

Modern coins.

**Moulay Abdul Aziz, 1894.**

71. 1 falu 1320-21 A. H. (1902-03 A. D.). Obv., "year" and date. Rev., value and name of mint. Arabic inscription. Ornate borders.

**No. 74.**

72. 2 falus 1320-21. Similar.  
73. 5 falus 1320-21. Similar.  
74. 10 falus 1320-21. Similar.

The preceding coins were struck "in England," Paris, Berlin and Fez (Morocco).

**Moulay Abd-El-Hafid.**

75. 1 falu 1330 (1911 A. D.). Obv., value within a five-pointed star. Rev., "Struck at Paris" 1330 within ornate hexagram.

**No. 78.**

76. 2 falus 1330. Similar.  
77. 5 falus 1330. Similar.  
78. 10 falus 1330. Similar.

**Under French Protection, 1912.****No. 81.**

79. 25 centimes without date. Obv., EMPIRE CHERIFIEN, same in Arabic below. In a field filled with scroll work, a six-pointed star. Rev., value in French and Arabic within ornate border. Perforation in center. Copper-nickel.



80. 50 centimes without date. Similar, but the value within a star-shaped cartouche. Nickel.  
 81. 1 franc without date. Similar. Nickel.

## TUNIS.

## Abdul Medjid, 1809-1861.

With all inscriptions in Persian.

82. 1 burbe 1264-69 (1847-52 A. D.). Obv., "Al Sultan Abdul Medjid Khan" within wreath. Rev., "Struck at Tunis" and date. Rare.  
 83.  $\frac{1}{2}$  kharub 1264-69. Similar, but larger.  
 84. 1 kharub 1264-69. Similar, but larger than last.  
 85. 1 kharub 1264-69. Similar. Countermarked "1" in circular indent. Scarce.  
 86. 3 burben ( $\frac{1}{2}$  kharub) 1272-76 (1855-59). Similar to preceding, but the value, within a small circle on obverse. Rare.  
 87. 6 burben 1272-76. Similar. Rare.  
 88. 2 kharubs 1272-76. Similar.  
 89. 13 burben (2 kharubs) 1272-76. Similar.



No. 90.

90. 13 burben 1272-76. Similar. Countermarked "2" in round depression. Scarce.

## Abdul Aziz, 1861-1876.

With all inscriptions in Persian.

91.  $\frac{1}{4}$  kharub 1281-83 (1864-66 A. D.). Obv., "Al Sultan Abdul Aziz Khan" within circle circumscribed by a palm wreath. Rev., "Made in Tunis," date within circle and laurel wreath, the value above.  
 92.  $\frac{1}{2}$  kharub 1281-83. Similar.  
 93. 1 kharub 1281-83. Similar.  
 94. 2 kharubs 1281-83. Similar.  
 95. 4 kharubs 1281-83. Similar.  
 96. 8 kharubs 1281-83. Similar.



No. 97.

97. 2 kharubs 1284 (1867). Similar, without inner circles and value. Scarce.  
 98.  $\frac{1}{2}$  kharub 1289 (1872). Similar, with the value within a small circle, surrounded by the inscription, on obverse.



99. 1 kharub 1289. Similar.  
 100. 2 kharubs 1289. Similar.



No. 100.

Under French Protection.

Sultan Ali-Bey.

101. 1 centime 1891. Obv., "Ali Madat Bey Tunis One Centime 1308" in Persian characters in wreath. Rev., TUNISIE | 1 | CENTIME | 1891 within ornate border.  
 102. 2 centimes 1891. Similar.  
 103. 5 centimes 1891-93. Similar.  
 104. 10 centimes 1891-93. Similar.

Muhammad El Hadi-Bey.

105. 5 centimes 1903-04. Similar to preceding coinage, but "Muhammad El Hadi Madat Bey."  
 106. 10 centimes 1903-04. Similar.

Muhammad El Nasr-Bey.

107. 5 centimes 1907-17. Similar to preceding but "El Nasr Madat Bey," etc.



No. 108.



No. 112.

108. 10 centimes 1907-17. Similar.  
 109. 5 centimes 1918-. Obv., inscription, value and date similar to preceding coinage. Rev., PROTECTORAT FRANCAIS below, TUNISIE and value above, date between branches of laurel and palm beneath a perforation in center. Nickel.



110. 10 centimes 1918-. Similar. Nickel.  
 111. 25 centimes 1918-. Similar. Nickel.  
 112. 1 franc 1921-. Obv., dates within wreath, TUNISIE above, Arabic inscription below. Rev., value between branches, BON POUR ("Good For") above, Arabic inscription below. Aluminum-bronze.  
 113. 2 francs 1921-. Similar. Aluminum-bronze.

#### SUEZ CANAL (EGYPT).

Tokens used as substitutes for coins during the construction of the canal.

#### Borel Lavalley and Company.

114. 20 centimes 1865. Obv., TRAVAUX DU CANAL DE SUEZ EGYPTE. A three-master sailing to right. Rev., BOREL LA VALLEY ET COMPIE. 1865. In field, BON POUR | 20 | CENTIMES. Brass.  
 115. 50 centimes 1865. Similar. Brass.  
 116. 1 franc 1865. Similar. Brass.

#### Ch. and A. Bazin.

117. 20 centimes 1865. Obv., CANAL DE L'ISTHME DE SUEZ 1865. A galley sailing to left. Rev., CH. & A. BAZIN \* SUBSISTANCES \* In field, BON POUR | 20 | CENTIMES between branches.  
 118. 1 franc 1865. Similar.  
 119. 5 francs 1865. Similar.

#### COMORO ISLAND.

#### Said Ali, Sultan of Angazeyah.

120. 5 centimes 1890. Obv., "Protected by the Government of France the Glorious"; in field, "Sultan of Angazeyah Said Ali Son of Said Omar." Rev., "5 Centimes of the State of Angazeyah, God guard it. Year 1308" (1890-91 A. D.) within wreath, all of the inscription in Persian characters.  
 121. 10 centimes 1890. Similar.

#### MADAGASCAR.

#### Ranaivalomanjaka III.

Pattern.



No. 122.

122. 10 centimes 1883. Obv., RANAIVALOMANJAKA \* MPANJAKA NY MADAGASCAR \* A crown within wreath. Rev., 10 | CENTIMES, date divided by a radiate star on which E (Essai) below, all within a wreath.

(TO BE CONTINUED)

A press report from Berlin says: "Coins minted and sold by Adolf Hitler's National Socialist party are the latest novelty in German politics. Issued in denominations of 30 and 50 pfennigs and one mark, they bear the inscription: 'Distress Offering. I Did My Bit.' They are being sold to raise money for party coffers."



## Jean Baptiste Bernadotte

### A PORTRAIT.

By ROBERT D. SHANK, Van Nuys, Cal.

(Copyright, 1932.)

In the Lower Pyrenees, Province of Gascony, a young woman is busily engaged in making the usual eighteenth century preparations for her confinement. Thus occupied, her thoughts dwell for a moment on a prophecy made to her several weeks before by a member of a gypsy caravan. In part this wandering seer had declared . . . "the child you are about to deliver will be a male child, and, presaging a tempestuous life, a raging storm will accompany the disburdenment. Subsequently, through the fortunes of war, this boy will some day rule a people whose tongue is unlike his own . . ." In the eighteenth century oracular utterances were not to be taken lightly, and this Frenchwoman ponders this puzzling prognostication. A



Jean Baptiste Bernadotte  
(1763-1844)

few days later the prediction, at least in part, is fulfilled. The boy is christened Jean Baptiste Bernadotte. It will require more than eighty enigmatic years to complete the balance of that prophetic declaration.

Hardly does this Gascon lad attain his seventeenth birthday when his father dies, and he runs away from home and joins an infantry regiment. It is not from patriotic motives that he launches upon a military vocation, but rather an unwillingness to be a burden on his mother. His regiment is ordered to duty in Corsica, and here, the birthplace of another child of the revolution, who within two decades will be dictating terms to emperors, Bernadotte lays the foundation of his army career.

Impatient for promotion, the dull life of the garrison palls on the young recruit and he returns to France on furlough. Advancement in the European armies of the period is reserved for the nobility. The regulations in force provide that a private may never rise above the rank of a non-commissioned officer. To attain even the rank of captain a man must prove descent through four generations of nobility. As talent and bravery play no part in obtaining a commission, the door to Bernadotte's career is seemingly closed.



For a while he considers leaving the army, but meantime the regiment returns from Corsica and he rejoins them at Grenoble.

Seven years more he spends in the ranks ere his opportunity comes with the declaration of war on Austria. On the outbreak of hostilities the newly formed Assembly assumes control of military operations and opens the rank of commissioned officer to all classes. Adjutant Bernadotte, who has now been eleven years in the army and has passed through every non-commissioned grade, receives his appointment as lieutenant from the Minister of War. "I have only time to inform you I have been appointed lieutenant," he writes his brother, "and hope to spend an agreeable career awaiting my promotion to the rank of captain."

This outcropping of intermingled impatience and egotism is characteristic of the Gascon race. Yet it occasions little wonder that he should look forward to his next promotion. All around him he sees history in the making, and as he comes to the realization it has taken almost half a lifetime to accomplish that first upward step he becomes intensely eager to carve out a destiny of his own. Withal he is only expressing the psychological state of an unstable epoch. The French nation, of which he is a part, is emerging from a revolution and a new national consciousness is manifesting itself, a consciousness that will profoundly affect the destinies of all Europe.

The Austrian troops are massing on the Belgian frontier and Bernadotte's regiment is among those to take the field against them. For the ensuing three years French arms are successful, a success largely due to the altered manner of conducting warfare. The procrastinating Royalist mode gives



Riksdaler on the Three-Hundredth Anniversary of Religious and Political Freedom, 1821.

way to more competent and aggressive methods. Talent and courage become the only requirements for advancement. It is not a man's birth but what he does that now counts. A glorious period of opportunity and the name Bernadotte shortly appears on the officers' rolls with a rank of colonel. Soon he will receive his patent of appointment as General of Division. He is destined to climb yet higher.

Meanwhile at the French capital a new government is at the helm, and the theater of war is ordered shifted to the Rhine. Army reforms become the order of the day with the inevitable division of authority. Battles are seldom won where military council is divided, especially as the opposing army is under the command of that redoubtable soldier, the Archduke Charles of Austria. This youthful commander conducts an almost faultless campaign. In two battle he forces Jourdan, who heads one division—the other is under Moreau—to execute a disastrous retreat back to France. Moreau, too, is forced to retreat, but his retirement is conducted with a more masterly skill. Thus on the north France is left exposed to Austrian attack.

In Paris a recently out-of-work general, by name Napoleon Bonaparte, has been assigned to the command of the Army of Italy and has already crossed the Alps and worsted the septuagenarian Wurmser in half a dozen engagements. But victory is not without its price. The very nature of the campaign takes exorbitant toll of the troops and reinforcements are badly needed. "My best soldiers are wounded . . . The new levies are raw and unsteady . . . The army is reduced to a handful of exhausted warriors. . . . None of my officers are fit for active service . . . As to generals



of division, I beg of you to send none but distinguished officers, for our methods here are so different that I cannot trust a division to a general until I have tried him in two or three engagements." So runs Bonaparte's appeal to the Directory.

The glamor of the Italian Campaign, in contrast to the rather colorless operations of the Army of the Rhine, exerted a magnetic influence on the officers, particularly those who still had reputations to make. All hoped for an opportunity to serve under Bonaparte, and it is likely that General Kleber's recommendation was responsible for Bernadotte's transfer to Italy. At any event he sets out from Coblenz for Milan—a marching distance of approximately 600 miles—bringing with him two very much needed divisions. Arriving at Padua he meets the Commander-in-chief for the first time. Each looks the other squarely in the eye and there is a mutual appraisal of abilities. Are these young men—Bernadotte is 34, Bonaparte is six years younger—jealous of each other's attainments? With Bernadotte it is difficult to say. On Napoleon's part there appears to be no distrust.

At the engagement of the Tagliamento the highest compliment is paid to the newcomer from the Rhine by giving the place of honor to his division. After the successful crossing of the river, in which this division played no small part, they are highly praised by the Commander-in-chief in a letter to the Directory. Further deference is shown this Gascon general, after the preliminary peace of Leoben, in being sent to Paris to present to the Directory some standards taken at Rivoli. In Paris, Bernadotte has his first brush with politics, at which he is a novice; offered a provincial command, which he refuses; is sounded out concerning the acceptance of the post of



Riksdaler Specie, 1838.

Minister of War as a check to Bonaparte's growing influence; returns to Italy the day before peace is signed at Campo Formio; finds his division is about to be broken up and in consequence of this dispatches an impertinent letter to Bonaparte and asks to be relieved of his command.

One autumn morning, some five years before, the guillotine in Paris had claimed the head of the Austrian-born wife of Louis XVI. Since that eventful day there had been no diplomatic relations between the House of Hapsburg and Republican France. Now that General Bernadotte, in a fit of ill temper, has asked to be relieved of his command, and Bonaparte, knowing full well the doubtful diplomatic success one as inexperienced and priggish as Bernadotte would likely make, lends his influence to arrange for the Gascon's appointment as Ambassador to the aristocratic court of Austria. No passports are procured and his arrival is therefore unannounced. Never before has Bernadotte been so humiliated. Repeatedly he asks for his recall although none is ordered. Nevertheless, he has not long to serve, for his diplomatic efforts are fated to be of short duration. Within a few weeks a riot occurs at the embassy—unquestionably traceable to the new Ambassador's imprudence—his life is threatened and he is obliged to ask for his passports. Upon returning to Paris he insists that the Directory demand restitution from the Austrian Government, but they, doubtlessly engrossed with the more pressing problems of the Republic, treat the incident with embarrassing indifference.

The truth of the matter is that incapacity, mismanagement and lack of political foresight on the part of the Directors has brought constitutional government dangerously close to the point of collapse. There is no ready



money. Finance is desperate. National credit is at its lowest ebb and disorder is rampant. A counter-revolutionary movement is gaining headway and a Bourbon restoration looks imminent. Napoleon Bonaparte has just returned from Alexandria—the Egyptian Campaign was, in fact, a failure—sizes up the situation and consolidates his plans.

At the moment Bonaparte is probably the most celebrated figure in France. He therefore experiences little difficulty; there is some opposition in aligning those prominent in governmental and military circles to his proposed coup. The chief obstacle is the late Austrian Ambassador. Not that Bernadotte would refuse the first place in the Republic, but he is too ambitious to accept a lesser role. For that reason all efforts at conciliation are fruitless. The situation is somewhat precarious. Bernadotte is now



One-Sixth Riksdaler Specie, 1826.

Minister of War—he has held the office for two months—and in that capacity is likely to head the minority forces opposing the Bonaparte faction. But General Bernadotte is unschooled in political maneuvers, and by appealing to his Gascon vanity he is duped "by his own rhetoric" into offering to resign his post, and his offer is of course accepted. Deprived of office and, what is more important, official authority to command the troops, the possibility of active military interference on his part is now removed. With this assurance Bonaparte sets the stage for the most critical moment in his extraordinary career.

The legislative assemblies are adjourned to Saint Cloud, and fate, that invisible puppeteer, adjourns with them. Through the trickery and verbal prestidigitation of Napoleon's brother, the troops are won over to the Bonapartist side—the proceeding barely escaped ending in a fiasco—and with the



Speciedaler, 1827 (Norway).

aid of the troops the councils are purged of the recalcitrant delegates. At midnight the Deputies that could be relied upon reconvened and voted a new constitution. Two hours later three Consuls take their oath and another government is born to France.

Ordinarily it is unhealthy to be on the wrong side of a revolutionary movement, and the closing days of the eighteenth century finds Bernadotte in hiding, momentarily anticipating a worse fate. However, it is not long before the wrath of the First Consul is softened and the Gascon demonstrates his astuteness by obtaining an appointment as commander of the Army of LaVendee. Here he suppresses a revolt and thereby prevents the English landing on the coast. But again there is the suspicion of complicity. This time probably much magnified.



It must be remembered that in these intrigues against the First Consul Bernadotte is not alone. Undoubtedly he controls the military malcontents, but they are reinforced by numerous prominent civilians. This Bonaparte is well aware of. Should he banish the entire lot? Better to separate them. Send Bernadotte as Ambassador to that out-of-the-way country, the United States. But no! Relations are already strained in that quarter. There is much indignation over French soldiers occupying Louisiana and the Gulf of Mexico has been closed to United States shipping. The man for that office would have to be more sagacious and tactful than is General Bernadotte. Meanwhile the complexity of the situation delays Bernadotte's departure indefinitely. And on the other side of the Atlantic a harassed President breathes a sigh of relief.

Some twelve years previous France had renounced kingship. Revolutionary enthusiasm subsiding, it became but a question of time when the nation



Two Skilling, 1842 (Norway).

would again come under the sway of a monarch. Since the first days of the Consulate Bonaparte had realized this and had aimed more and more at increasing his personal power. Now circumstance and a plebiscite result in a return to imperial authority. The little man from Corsica has attained his objective. Posterity will know him as Napoleon I, Emperor of the French.

On the day the Empire is proclaimed General Bernadotte is invested with the command of the eighth cohort of the Legion of Honor—although he had opposed the establishment of the order—and made one of the eighteen Marshals of France. He, too, receives a new title, that of Monseigneur. But this title will change thrice more.

Why does the Emperor Napoleon give to this intriguing general a marshal's baton? Because of certain military qualities? That, in part, accounts for it, but the real reason lies deeper and extends back to the lean and uncertain days when Bonaparte was an unknown subaltern in the topographical office. Then he had paid court to his sister-in-law, Desirée Clary—brother



One-Half Skilling, 1820.

Joseph having won the hand of the second sister, Julie—but due to his obscurity Desirée had not favored the suit of this sallow complexioned young man in his ill-fitted uniform. Subsequently she married General Bernadotte, and for her sake, Napoleon, who all his life is devoted to this daughter of a Marseilles banker, bestows honors and promotions on her husband, simultaneously forgiving his acts of duplicity.

Now, after four years of tranquillity, the peace of the continent is again disrupted as France faces the armies of the Third Coalition. Bernadotte, commanding an army corps at Hanover, marches southward to participate in the capitulation of Ulm and is instrumental in checking the Russian advance sent to relieve the beleaguered city. In the ensuing battle, on the Plains of Austerlitz, the Gascon Marshal bears a distinguished part in the victory, and for his valor is rewarded with the Neapolitan Principality of Ponte Corvo. His pre-natal prophecy is beginning to take shape. An ex-ranker becomes a Prince of the Empire.



The following year, during the Campaign of Jena, reports concerning the Prussian disposition begin to reach French headquarters. Orders are issued that Marshal Bernadotte support General Davout, but through one of those inexplicable incorrect interpretations of the dispatch Bernadotte pushes on to the wrong position. The result is that his corps is lost to Napoleon and Davout is left unsupported to rout a superior force of Prussians. For this slackness in the handling of the troops Napoleon threatens to deprive him of his command. "It was the destiny of this Marshal to have a role apart in the great battles of the French Emperor. Bernadotte's conduct was at least strange at Jena; it will not be less so at Wagram."

But meanwhile there was Eylau. In this sanguinary though drawn battle the officer communicating instructions is killed and the Gascon Marshal asserts his orders were intercepted. Again his soldiers stand idle while those of the French forces engaged sustain terrific losses.



Two Skilling Banco, 1837.

At Wagram—that thirtieth Napoleonic victory—Bernadotte commands the Saxon contingent, and after the battle issues exaggerated reports concerning the valor of his soldiers. At the same time his order of the day minimizes the bravery of the French troops. For this unwarranted proclamation he is severely censured for untruth and impertinency and the Emperor is on the verge of sending him to Italy on a civil mission when an unexpected request comes from Stockholm.

In Sweden, King Gustav IV, "that incompetent weakling who had inherited nothing from his predecessors except their folly and their boots," had obstinately insisted on maintaining an active trade with Great Britain in defiance to the Treaty of Tilsit and Napoleon's so-called Continental System. The upshot of Gustav's fatuous policy was that while the Russian Minister was



One-Quarter Skilling Banco, 1833.

assuring the Swedish Ambassador that hostilities between their respective countries would be utterly impossible. Russian troops invaded Finland (without declaring war), and six months afterwards Sweden is compelled to evacuate her Finnish province and cede approximately one-third of her total territory to the Czar of the Russians.

Partly because of his unsuccessful conduct of the war—there were numerous other reasons—Gustav is forced to abdicate and the Estates call to the throne Charles XIII. Charles is 62 and without an heir. In fact, the dynasty is in grave danger of becoming extinct. The Swedes, desirous of winning Napoleon's protection, urge him to nominate one of his immediate family as Crown Prince. Application is made to Napoleon's step-son to accept the candidature, but he declines owing to his wife's refusal to change her religion. The French Emperor then advances the cause of the King of Denmark, but this suggestion is not popular with the Swedes and nothing comes of the suggestion.



Some years before Bernadotte had commanded a force in Swedish Pomerania, and his moderation in the administration of conquered territory had gained for him the respect of the Swedish officers and officials with whom he came in contact. On the assumption that Napoleon would favor his candidature, coupled with a complicated intrigue in which Napoleon's ex-Minister of Police played a considerable part in furthering Bernadotte's interests, the French Emperor is consulted respecting the election of the Prince of Ponte Corvo as successor to the Swedish king. Although the choice cannot possibly please him, he has no valid objection to offer, and while he is casting about for a candidate more partial to his interests the Swedish Diet confirms the selection of Bernadotte.

Two months later Napoleon's ex-Marshal arrives in Stockholm and is formally adopted by Charles XIII, under the name Karl Johan. He at once renounces Catholicism and is admitted to the Lutheran Church. Not so with Desiree, his wife. To her "Sweden was never worth a mass," and her dislike of the country is evidenced by her residing, during most of the remainder of her life, in France, the land of her birth.

The advanced age and infirmities of the Swedish King brings into immediate focus the administrative and military talents of Bernadotte. Although his Gascon temperament leads him into frequent clashes with his advisors, his abilities and strength of will, especially the latter, soon make themselves felt in the council chambers, and to further his popularity with the people he advocates a policy of union between Sweden and Norway, public opinion having long favored this course as compensation for their loss of Finland.

But how to consummate this union is something else again. Obviously, Napoleon's Continental System is not conducive to Sweden's commercial



Silver Medal on His Ascension of the Throne, 1818.

interests, nor is it likely that an alliance with France would be of value in effecting this junction. Besides, what is the Russian Emperor's offer? Nothing for the nonce. And not until Napoleon forces Sweden to declare war on England—in which Great Britain is instructed not to take the declaration of hostilities seriously, and so well does she follow the request that it develops into one of those conflicts where not a gun is fired—does the Russian Emperor promise his aid and subsidies in the acquisition of Norway if Sweden will lend her assistance against Napoleon. This bargain is sealed at Abo.

The following spring, in accordance with the agreement, Bernadotte, in command of the northern army, joins forces with Blücher, and in the great battle of Leipzig achieves the questionable distinction of participating in the defeat of his former comrades-in-arms. After Leipzig, as the Napoleonic shadow is slowly fading from across the map of Europe, Swedish troops advance against Norway. After several battles, in which the Norwegians fight valiantly but unsuccessfully, it becomes evident that further resistance is out of the question and the Treaty of Kiel results. By its terms Norway is ceded as a constitutional kingdom into a union with Sweden. The Norwegians, however, have different ideas about the matter and refuse to acknowledge the treaty, "holding that it is contrary to international law to dispose of an entire kingdom without the consent of its people." On the heels of this refusal Prince Bernadotte invades Southern Norway, where, after a fortnight's fighting, hostilities again cease and negotiations are opened on Sweden's promise to recognize Norway's newly drafted constitution. The Treaty of Kiel is therefore abandoned and the union is declared accomplished "not by force of arms but by free conviction."



Soon after the union is concluded the elderly King Charles is laid to rest, and Bernadotte, fulfilling his prophecy, at last wears a crown. During the reign of Karl XIV Johan, for as such he ascends the throne, the progress of Sweden is largely measured by the yardstick of commerce and industry. Yet this practical soldier did not entirely forsake the arts. Contemporary chronographers record his generous patronage of those craftsmen—the medallists—who have left to future generations some one hundred and fifty medallic records of the life of their patron while Prince and subsequently King of Sweden.

In his eighty-first year the founder of the only enduring dynasty of the



**Bronze Medal on the Twenty-Fifth Anniversary of His Reign.**

Napoleonic regime passes away at his palace in Stockholm. He outlives his old commander, Bonaparte, by nearly a quarter of a century, and only Desiree, and his son Oscar, who succeeds to the throne, remain. Sixteen years later Desiree comes to the end of her earthly sojourn in the little home in Paris. After her demise letters written by a Lieutenant Bonaparte, yellowed with age, and frayed from repeated reading are found among her effects, evidently treasured by the woman who might have been Empress of the French.

#### BIBLIOGRAPHICAL ACKNOWLEDGEMENT.

Bernadotte—The First Phase, D. Plunket Barton.  
French Revolution, Shailer Matthews.  
Napoleon, Emil Ludwig.  
Norway and Sweden, Joh. Stefansson.

#### PRESIDENT HOOVER REVIVES WASHINGTON BADGE.

As a tribute to the army's first Commander-in-Chief, military heroes of the future will wear the decoration of the Purple Heart, which General Washington founded. This order was created by General George Washington at Newburgh on August 7, 1782, as a reward for "singularly meritorious action" by members of the Revolutionary Army. Only three men were awarded this decoration. They all were non-commissioned officers.

The badge of this order, which fell into disuse after the Revolutionary War and is to be revived by order of President Hoover, was the figure of a purple heart, in cloth or silk, edged with narrow lace or binding. The revived decoration will be a heart-shaped medal, with a center of purple enamel and a gold border. On the back of the medal will be a relief bust of Washington in the uniform of a General of the Continental Army and the inscription "For Military Merit." The medal will be attached to a purple ribbon with a ring bearing the Washington coat-of-arms.



## Sidelights on Numismatics

By CHARLES N. SCHMALL, New York, N. Y.

(Continued from page 227, April, 1932, issue of The Numismatist.)

### NO. 12—CHARLES V AND THE "HAPSBURG JAW": A STUDY IN HEREDITY.

All collectors are more or less familiar with the life and times of Charles V, Emperor of the Austro-German or Holy Roman Empire. He was born in 1500. He was elected Emperor in 1519. In 1555 he abdicated after a reign marked by constant political, dynastic and religious wars, including defensive and punitive campaigns against the Turks. Exhausted physically, and worn out by care and anxiety, he retired in 1556 to a monastery in Spain, where he passed away in 1558.

Historians and scientists have commented occasionally on his unusual facial characteristics. His portraits, from the fifteenth year of his age onward, show a prominent, protruding lower jaw which seems to have been inherited by many succeeding generations in both the Austrian and Spanish lines. In some cases this facial trait is accompanied by a very thick lower lip, or a very large nose, or a broad, gaping mouth. These uncommon



Fig. 1—Bust of Charles V on a Thaler of Lubeck dated 1528.



Fig. 2—Portrait of Charles V by Hans Daucher, who lived in Augsburg (1491-1537). This medal was made about 1520. (Illustration much reduced.)





Fig. 3—Head of Philip the Fair, father of Charles V. This Medal is by Hans Daucher and was made before 1506. Uniface and in lead. (Illustration slightly reduced.)



Fig. 4—Medal of Maximilian I, grandfather of Charles V. This piece is dated 1518 and commemorates one of his military conquests. It is in silver and hollow, consisting of two shells soldered together at the edge, which is a marvelous piece of work for that early period. (Illustration much reduced.)



Fig. 5—Head of Frederick III, great-grandfather of Charles. This Medal is dated 1469 and was made by Bertoldo di Giovanni when Frederick visited Rome. (Illustration slightly reduced.)

features really did not originate with Charles, but can be traced back two or three generations on his father's side. However, he was the first to attract attention to them. The accompanying numismatic illustrations will make this point a little clearer.



## Descriptive List of Obsolete Paper Money

By D. C. WISMER, Hatfield, Pa

### PART I—Embracing the Circulating Notes Issued by State Banks, Private Banks, Bankers and Corporations.

Abbreviations { R.—Right end illustration.  
C.—Central illustration on note.  
L.—Left end illustration.

(The publication of this list was begun June, 1922.)

(CONTINUED FROM LAST MONTH.)

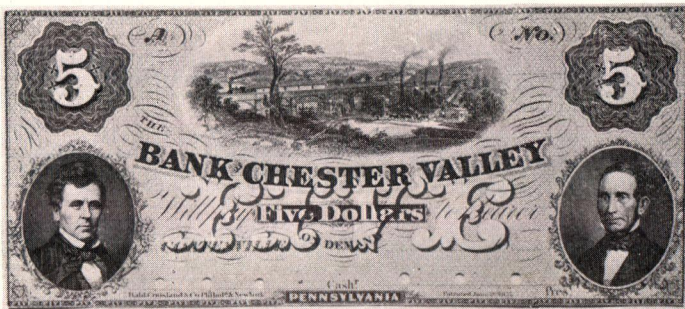
### PENNSYLVANIA (Continued).

#### COATESVILLE.

Bank of Chester Valley.

(Chartered in 1857. Changed to National Bank of Chester Valley in 1864.)

100. \$5. C., view of bridge over river, train, foundries, hills in background. R. and L., male portrait, 5 above.



#### No. 101.

101. \$5. Similar to No. 100, excepting FIVE outlined in red lathework.  
102. \$10. C., view in rolling mill, men at work. R., portrait of Penn, 10 above. L., Ceres seated, sickle and dog's head, 10 above.  
103. \$10. Similar to No. 102, excepting TEN outlined in red lathework.  
104. \$20. C., Ceres seated on sheaf, two doves, farmhouse and barn in background, ducks below. R., half-length of girl shading her eyes, 20 above. L., three blacksmiths, XX above.  
105. \$20. Similar to No. 104, excepting XX outlined in red lathework.  
106. \$50. C., boy lying on cartload of hay drawn by two oxen, another boy walking beside oxen. R., gentleman's portrait, 50 above. L., FIFTY, 50 above and below.  
107. \$50. Similar to No. 106, excepting FIFTY outlined in red lathework.  
108. \$100. C., similar to No. 100. R., portrait of Clay, 100 above. L., portrait of Buchanan, 100 above.  
109. \$100. Similar to No. 108, excepting 100 outlined in red lathework.

#### COLUMBIA.

Bank of Pennsylvania, Branch.

(Opened May 22, 1809. Continued for about fifteen years.)



**Columbia Bank.**

(Incorporated March 21st, 1814. Changed to Columbia National Bank. Succeeded by First-Columbia National Bank.)

- 110. \$1. C., man and woman gleanng, 1 each side, locomotive below. R., lady, ONE above and below. L., portrait of William Penn, ONE above and below. May 3, 1861.
- 111. \$1. C., spread eagle on shield, distant ship. R., Ceres kneeling, house and church in background, 1 above. L., Liberty seated feeding an eagle from goblet, ONE above and below. Jan. 23, 1862.
- 112. \$2. C., spread eagle on shield, bridge and train in distance; 2 each side. R., Ceres seated, cherub nearby, TWO above and below. L., portrait of Washington, 2 above and below.
- 113. \$2. Similar to No. 112, excepting TWO outlined in red lathework. 1861.
- 114. \$5. C., five cupids encircling 5, 5 each side, dog's head below. R., and L., allegorical figure, V above, 5 below. 1861.
- 115. \$5. C., two children seated, distant ship, 5 on medallion head, at right. R., train, 5 above, V below. L., portrait of Washington, 5 above, V below.
- 116. \$10. C., woodman seated on log; dog and ax. R., TEN on medallion head, X above and below. L., portrait of William Penn, 10 above and below.
- 117. \$20. C., train, hotel, medallion head each side. R., Goddess of Liberty, 20 below. L., portrait of Franklin, 20 above and below.
- 118. \$50. C., interior of blacksmith's shop, Pat Lyon at forge, 50 on medallion head each side. R., cattle, 50 above and below. L., country wagon, 50 above and below.
- 119. \$100. C., Commerce seated on bale, 100 on medallion head at right. R., allegorical figure, head of Mars on shield, etc. L., 100, medallion head above and below.

**Columbia Bank and Bridge Company.**

- 120. \$1. C., harvesting scene. R., Ceres and 1. L., portrait of William Penn. June 3, 1841.
- 121. \$2. C., spread eagle. R., Ceres and cherub. L., portrait of Washington. June 3, 1841.
- 122. \$5. C., five cherubs sporting around ornamental figure 5. R., Ceres. L., Commerce. June 3, 1841.

**Columbia Penna. Bridge Company.**

- 123. 12½c. C., view of bridge, 12½ at left. R., 12½, EIGHTH above, DOLLAR below. L., 8 FOR A ONE DOLLAR NOTE across. Jan. 1, 1815.

**Columbia Water Company.**

- 124. 6¼c. C., three cherubs, 6¼ CENTS each side. R. and L., CENTS 6¼ CENTS across. 17th Sept., 1842.
- 125. 50c. C., 50; dog and money chest each side. R. and L., Neptune, FIFTY above and below. 1st Aug., 1837. (Engraved by Underwood, Bald, Spencer & Hufty.)

**Philadelphia Bank, Branch.** (Organized in 1810. Closed in 1817.)

**Reading and Columbia Railroad Company.**

**CONNEAUTVILLE.**

**Judson's Bank.**

**CORRY.**

**Oil Creek Railroad Company.**



**CRESSONA.**

**Mine Hill and Schuylkill Haven Railroad Company.** (Chartered in 1828.)

**DANVILLE.****Bank of Danville.**

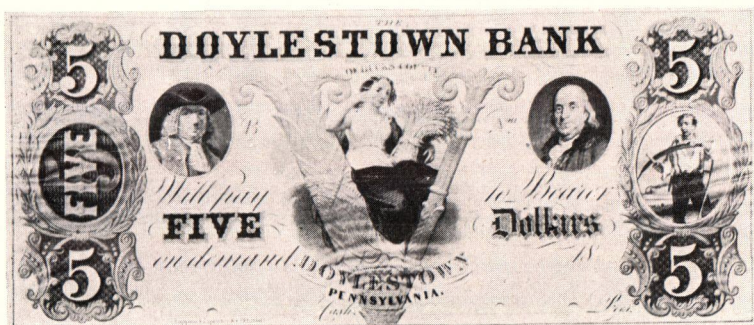
(Chartered in 1848. Changed to Danville National Bank in 1865.)

126. \$1. C., ONE DOLLAR on ONE. R., farmer with scythe, 1 above and below. L., lady seated with flowers, urn, etc., 1 above and below. Black and green print. May 14, 1861.
127. \$2. C., Commerce, quadrant and globe, 2 each side. R., dog and safe, TWO on 2 above. L., venerable man, child, and bust of Washington on table, 2 below. Black and green print. May 14, 1861.
128. \$5. C., blacksmith standing in front of letter V, young lady's portrait each side. R., view of factories, FIVE above and below. L., FIVE, 5 above and below.
129. \$10. C., interior of iron foundry, young lady's portrait each side. R., TEN, X above, 10 below. L., Justice seated, 10 above.
130. \$20. C., spread eagle on shield, young lady's portrait each side. R., Minerva, 20 above. L., Washington on horseback, 20 above.
131. \$50. C., title of bank, young lady holding dividers at left. R., two milkmaids, vessels in distance, 50 above and below. L., train, 50 above and below.
132. \$100. C., view of Danville, furnaces, canal and river, portrait of lady on right. R., Indian maid, 100 above and below. L., portrait of a lady, 100 above and below.

**DOWNINGTOWN.****Downingtown Bank.**

(Organized as a State Bank May 16, 1861. Changed to Downingtown National Bank in 1864.)

133. \$5. C., cattle, State arms at right. R., young lady's portrait, 5 above. L., 5.
134. \$10. C., State arms. R., portrait of Robert Morris, 10 above. L., scene at mill, two men, two horses, wagon, etc., 10 below.

**DOYLESTOWN.****Doylestown Bank.****No. 138.**

(Chartered in 1834. Succeeded by Doylestown National Bank in 1864.)

135. \$1. C., scene in grist mill, men at work, 1 each side. R., portrait



- of young lady, 1 above. L., drummer boy and soldiers, ONE above. Black and red print. June 1, 1861.
136. \$2. C., farmer, boy, two horses, plow, trees, etc.: portrait of Scott at right. R. and L., 2, 2 above and below. June 1, 1861.
137. \$5. Have no description.
138. \$5. C., Ceres seated in a large medallion V, portrait of Franklin at right, portrait of Penn at left. R., farmer sharpening scythe, 5 above and below. L., FIVE on 5, 5 above and below.
139. \$10. C., woman holding a child, four farmers seated and reclining; men loading hay in distance. R., Indian maid seated, shield, 10 above. L., Justice, 10 above.
140. \$20. C., Ceres seated, farmers loading ox-wagon with hay in background. R., portrait of Marshall, 20 above. L., two blacksmiths, 20 above and below.
141. \$50. C., woman, two children, plow, oxen, anvil, etc., 50 each side. R. and L., young lady's portrait, 50 above and below.
142. \$100. C., view of Fairmount Waterworks, two trains, etc., 100 each side. R. and L., drove of cattle, 100 above and below.

### Hart (J.) and Company's Bank.

#### DUNDAFF.

Bank of Dundaff. (Failed in 1825.)

#### Northern Bank of Pennsylvania.

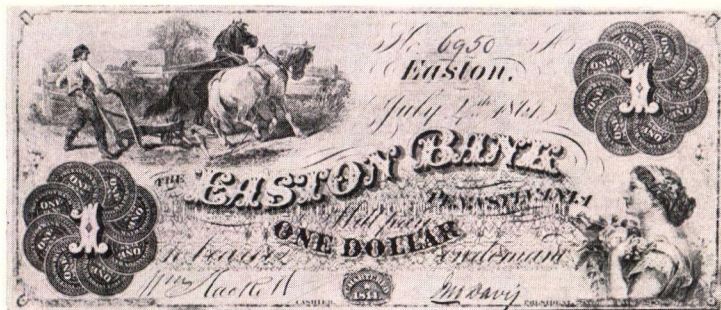
143. \$5. C., title of bank, FIVE below. R., Aurora in chariot drawn by two horses, 5 below. L., portrait of William Penn above and below. Feb. 1, 1826.
144. \$5. Similar to No. 143, excepting different type. 10 July, 1826. (Engraved by A., B. & C. Durand Wright & Co., N. Y.).
145. \$10. C., Minerva seated in chariot drawn by three lions. R., 10, portrait of William Penn above and below. L., 10, portrait of Franklin above, portrait of Washington below. 12 July, 1826. (Engraved by A., B. & C. Durand Wright & Co., N. Y.).
146. \$10. Have no description.

#### EASTON.

Bank of Easton. (Refer to Easton Bank.)

#### Bank of Pennsylvania, Branch.

#### Easton Bank.



#### No. 152.

(Charter granted June 21, 1814. Changed to Easton National Bank in 1865.)

147. 12½c. C., CENTS 12½ CENTS in an oval, 12½ each side. R.,



- EASTON BANK across. L., TWELVE  $\frac{1}{2}$  CENTS across. Jan. 23, 1816.
148. 25c. C., 25, 25 each side. R., EASTON BANK across. L., QUARTER DOLL. across. Jan. 14, 1816.
149. 50c. C., FIFTY CENTS, 50 each side. R., EASTON BANK across. L., FIFTY CENTS across. Jan. 6, 1816.
150. \$1. C., lady standing holding figure 1, cornucopia on left, distant ship, 1 on medallion head each side. R., 1 on medallion head, ONE above and below. L., 1 on medallion head, 1 above and below. 2 June 1838.
151. \$1. C., primitive train. R., boy reclining, sheaves, rake, basket, etc., 1 above. L., lady beside oval containing 1. Sept. 20th, 1855.
152. \$1. C., title of bank, "CHARTERED 1814" lower center. R., young lady with flowers, 1 above. L., farmer plowing with two horses. Black and red print. July 4, 1861. (National Bank Note Co., Engravers.)
153. \$2. C., figure of America with wreath, shield, etc., "CHARTERED 1814" lower center. R., horse's head, 2 above. L., five dies with title of bank and word TWO, 2 above and below.
154. \$5. C., view of chain bridge across the Delaware river, V at right, 5 at left. R., FIVE DOLLARS across. L., FIVE across.
155. \$5. C., similar to No. 154, 5 each side, medallion head below. R., portrait of Franklin. L., portrait of Washington. 4 Aug., 1829. (Murray, Draper, Fairman & Co., Engr.)
156. \$5. C., woodman seated on log, dog nearby, 5 on medallion head each side. R., male portrait, 5 above and below. L., hunter, 5 above and below.
157. \$5. C., scene at mill door, man with bag of flour, horse and colt, two boys fishing on bridge. R. and L., gentleman's portrait, 5 above. May 10, 1859.
158. \$10. C., lady seated, pointing to bridge, 10 at right, X at left. R., TEN DOLLARS across. L., TEN across. Feb. 1, 1824.
159. \$10. C., woman with two calves, canal and railroad scene at left; 10 below. R., lady's portrait, 10 above. L., girl, 10 above. May 10, 1859.
160. \$10. C., Indian seated with bow and arrows, TEN on medallion head each side. R., medallion head, 10 above and below. L., gentleman's portrait, 10 above and below.
161. \$20. C., cherub seated in canoe, cherub seated on right and left. R., gentleman's portrait. L., portrait of Washington.
162. \$50. C., Ceres seated on plow, portrait of Martha Washington on right. R. and L., gentleman's portrait, 50 above, FIFTY below.
163. \$100. C., Ceres kneeling, shield, two Indians on right. R. and L., gentleman's portrait, 100 above and below.

#### Easton Delaware Bridge Company.

164. 5c. C., title, 5 at right. R., EASTON DELAWARE BRIDGE COMPANY across. L., FIVE CENTS across. Jan. 31, 1815.
165. 5c. C., FIVE V FIVE in oval, 5 each side. R., FIVE CENTS on white background. L., FIVE CENTS on black background.
166. 10c. Similar to No. 164, excepting denomination. Jan. 23, 1815.
167. 10c. Similar to No. 165, excepting denomination. Jan. 1st, 1816.
168. 12  $\frac{1}{2}$  c. Similar to No. 165, excepting denomination. Jan. 1st, 1816.
169. 20c. Similar to No. 165, excepting denomination. Jan. 1st, 1816.
170. 25c. Similar to No. 165, excepting denomination. Jan. 1st, 1816.
171. 50c. Similar to No. 165, excepting denomination. Jan. 1st, 1816.

#### Farmers and Mechanics Bank of Easton.

(Opened in 1852. Changed to First National Bank in 1865. First National Bank merged with the Northampton Trust Company in 1929 as First National Bank and Trust Company.)

172. \$1. C., portrait of General Scott, 1 in red each side. R. and L., ONE DOLLAR, 1 above.
173. \$2. C., railroad, canal, road and farming scene. R., portrait of Clay, 2 above. L., basket of corn, 2 above.

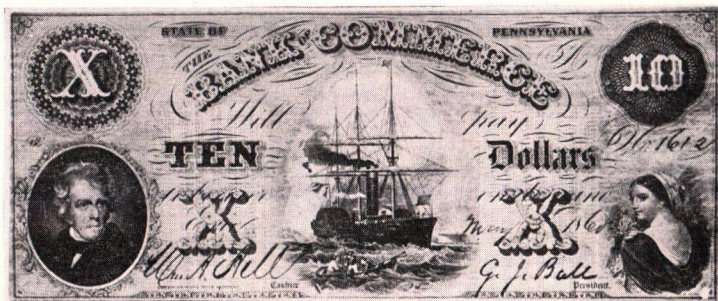


174. \$5. C., agricultural implements. R. and L., FIVE DOLLARS, 5 above. This bill has "5" repeated eighty-seven times around border.
175. \$5. C., State arms, 5 each side. R., young lady, 5 above and below. L., medallion head, 5 above and below. May 10, 1854.
176. \$5. C., three men and a woman in field of grain, 5 at right. R., mechanic, factory in background, FIVE above and below. L., portrait of Jenny Lind, 5 above, FIVE below.
177. \$10. C., 10 on ornamental die at right and left, TEN DOLLARS below. R., blacksmith, TEN above. L., farmer with scythe, TEN above. This bill has "X" repeated forty-nine times around border.
178. \$10. C., State arms, train crossing bridge in distance on right, canal lock, river and boat in distance on left. R., Indian maid, 10 above, TEN below. L., young lady seated, 10 above, TEN below. Mar. 9, 1855.
179. \$10. C., view of a building with cupola, 10 on medallion head at left. R., gentleman's portrait, 10 above. L., allegorical figure, TEN below.
180. \$20. C., Ceres reclining beside money chest, building on a shield; cornucopia, sheaf and sheep, 20 on medallion head at left. R., XX above, 20 below. L., allegorical figure, TWENTY above.
181. \$50. C., milkmaid seated on log, house and steamboat in distance; 50 on medallion head at left. R., 50 above and below. L., Goddess of Liberty, FIFTY on shield, eagle.
182. \$100. C., mechanic seated, anvil, distant factories, bridge and train, 100 at right. R., two allegorical figures, C below. L., two farmers going to work, house in background, 100 on medallion head above.

### ERIE.

#### Bank of Commerce.

183. \$5. C., title of bank. R., two sailors, bale, anchor, etc., 5 below. L., young lady's portrait in center of round die, 5 above. Red lathework covering note. July 4, 1860. (A. B. N. Co.)
184. \$5. Have no description.



### No. 185.

185. \$10. C., steamship under way, three men in a boat in foreground. R., young lady's portrait, 10 above. L., portrait of Jackson, X above. X and X outlined in red lathework covering note. May 3, 1860. (A. B. N. Co.)
186. \$10. Have no description.
187. \$50. C., State arms, steamboat and train in distance. R., portrait of Washington, 50 above. L., medallion head, 50 above and below. FIFTY in red. 1 Aug., 1860.

#### Bank of Crawford County.

189. \$5. Have no description.



**Bank of Erie.****Bank of the United States of Pennsylvania, Branch.**

(Opened in 1836. Closed when the Parent Bank in Philadelphia failed in 1841.)

**Clark and Metcalf's Bank.****Curry (William C.) and Company's Bank.**

**Erie Bank, First** (Opened in 1829. Failed in 1848.)

190. \$1. C., eagle on shield. R., portrait of Harrison. L., gentleman's portrait.  
 191. \$2. C., ships, boats, etc., portrait of Harrison on right, portrait of Washington on left. R. and L., medallion head. June 21, 1841.

**Erie Bank, Second** (Organized in 1849.)

**Erie City Bank.**

192. \$5. C., ships, steamboats, etc., buildings in distance. R., locomotive, 5 above. L., allegorical figure, FIVE below.  
 193. \$5. Similar to No. 192, excepting FIVE in slate. Nov. 7, 1853.  
 194. \$10. C., Ceres seated on log, farmhouse on left, distant train. R., two farmers, and a dog, 10 above. L., X above, TEN below.  
 195. \$10. Have no description.  
 196. \$20. C., eagle, three allegorical figures, ship on left. R., two men, 20 above. L., gentleman's portrait, 20 above, XX below.  
 197. \$50. C., State arms, factory, railway, canal, steamboat, etc. R., portrait of Washington, 50 above. L., medallion, 50 above and below.

**Erie County Bank.****Erie and North East Railroad Company.**

(Organized in 1842. C. M. Reed, first President.)

**Erie and Pittsburgh Railroad Company.****Neiler and Warren's Bank.****Sanford (M.) and Company.**

(Private Bank. Founded in 1852. Changed to First National Bank of Erie in 1863.)

**Vincent, Baily and Company's Bank.****ESPY.****Fowler (C. S.) and Creveling's Bank.****FLORENCE.****Florence Insurance Company.****FRANKLIN.****Franklin Bridge Company.**

198. \$1. C., PENNSYLVANIA, 1 at left. R., INCORPORATED across. L., ONE DOLLAR across. 25 June, 1819.

**Lamberton's (R.) Bank.**

(Organized in 1860. Changed to Lamberton National Bank in 1899.)

**Venango Bank.** (Organized in 1862.)

199. \$1. C., title of bank. R., State arms, ONE on 1 above. L., black-



- smiths mending wheelbarrow; woman seated holding sheaf and sickle, 1 below. Black and green print. Oct. 23, 1862.
200. \$2. C., Ceres seated. R., State arms, 2 above. L., girl seated, 2 above. Black and green print.
201. \$5. C., State arms, V each side. R., 5, cherub above, FIVE below. L., young woman standing, 5 above, 5 and FIVE below. Black and green print. Aug. 29, 1863.
202. \$10. C., State arms. R., girl seated, 10 above. L., man on horseback spreading an alarm of an Indian attack, woman handing gun to farmer plowing in field, 10 below. Black and green print.



No. 203.

203. \$20. C., men unloading freight car, distant steamboat. R, portrait of a girl smelling flower, \$20 above. L., State arms, TWENTY on 20 above. Black and green print. December 15th, 1863.
204. \$50. C., State arms. R., woman seated on ground, leaning on jug from which water is flowing, L above, 50 below. L., train stopping at depot, 50 above. Black and green print. Dec. 15th, 1863. (American Bank Note Co., Phila., Engravers.)

### GEORGETOWN.

#### Merchants' Association.

205. 25c. C., drover leaning on horse; cattle and sheep, distant boats, 25 each side. R and L., allegorical figure. March 22, 1838.
206. \$1. C., woman seated, 1 each side. R. and L., similar to No. 205. March 22, 1838.
207. \$2. Similar to No. 206, excepting denomination. March 22, 1838.

(TO BE CONTINUED.)

## Metal and Paper Currencies of The Americas

This digest of the "Metal and Paper Currencies of The Americas" was begun in December and will be continued for a few months. It has been compiled by James A. G. Pennington, of the Specialties Division, Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, Washington, from reports received from representatives of the Departments of Commerce and State and from the Treasury Department. Similar compilations of the currency of other parts of the world have been published by us previously, also by Mr. Pennington.

The terms "silver," "nickel," "copper," etc., indicate that the coins contain fifty per cent. or more of the metal named. The metal composition of the coins varies greatly in different countries.

As this list was compiled a few months ago, before Great Britain suspended the gold standard, the value of the pound sterling in United States currency is given as of the gold basis—\$4.8665. As the present value of the



pound is subject to fluctuation, the compiler's figures will be used throughout the series of papers.

(CONTINUED FROM LAST MONTH.)

### PANAMA CANAL ZONE.

The official unit of currency of the Panama Canal Zone is the United States dollar. The gold dollar, which consists of 1.5046 grams of fine gold, is the standard unit of value. The metal currency used in the Panama Canal Zone consists of United States coins described under the United States and Panaman coins described under Panama.

The new Panaman coins, according to a public notice of the executive secretary of the Canal Zone, are to be received as legal tender throughout the Canal Zone. Other foreign coins have no legal status. There are no restrictions on the exportation or importation of gold, silver, or minor coins or bullion.

The paper currency used in the Panama Canal Zone consists of United States notes, described in the paper currency of the United States. Panama does not issue any paper currency and other foreign notes do not have any legal status in the Canal Zone. There are no prohibitions on the importation of foreign notes.

### PARAGUAY.

An official unit of currency has not been established by law in Paraguay. The Argentine gold peso, consisting of 1.4516 grams of fine gold, was made legal tender in Paraguay in 1885 and has for many years served as the money of account in connection with the foreign trade and larger financial transactions of Paraguay. The actual circulating medium of the country, however, is the Paraguayan paper peso. The Argentine gold peso has a par value of approximately \$0.9648 United States currency.

Law No. 550 dated October 25, 1923 authorized the Government bureau known as the "Oficina de Cambios" to buy and sell exchange. A fixed ratio was established on the basis of the Argentine gold peso at the rate of 42.61 Paraguayan paper pesos for each Argentine gold peso. The Argentine paper peso is 0.44 of the Argentine gold peso and, therefore, the fixed ratio between Argentine paper currency and Paraguayan paper currency is 18.75 to 1.

The metal currency of Paraguay consists of the following coins: Copper-nickel, 2 and 1 peso and 50 centavos.

There are no old issues of coins in circulation. Argentine coins circulate in Paraguay and have full legal tender status, for both private and public debts. There are no restrictions on the exportation or importation of gold or silver coins or bullion. The importation of foreign minor coins is permitted.

The paper currency of Paraguay consists of the following notes: 1,000, 500, 200, 100, 50, 10 and 5 pesos.

The old notes in circulation consist of old fiduciary Government issues. These notes constitute about 80 per cent. of the total note circulation. There are no prohibitions on the importation of foreign notes.

### PERU.

The official unit of currency of Peru is the uncoined gold sol, which consists of 0.421264 grams of fine gold. The sol has a par value of approximately \$0.28 United States currency. The present parity of the sol was established by a decree of April 18, 1931, which also states that all debts contracted in Peruvian pounds will be paid at the rate of 10 soles per pound.

The metal currency of Peru consists of the following coins: Silver, 1 and  $\frac{1}{2}$  sol; copper-nickel, 20, 10 and 5 centavos; copper, 2 and 1 centavo.

No old issues of coins no longer mentioned are in the present monetary law, but enjoying extra legal recognition or usage, are in circulation. There are no foreign coins in circulation. The importation of foreign minor coins is permitted.

The paper currency of Peru consists of the following notes: 10, 5, 1 and  $\frac{1}{2}$  Peruvian pound or libra Peruana.



There are no foreign notes in circulation. There are no prohibitions on the importation of foreign notes.

#### PORTO RICO.

The official unit of currency of Porto Rico is the United States dollar. The gold dollar, which consists of 1.5046 grams of fine gold, is the standard unit of value. The metal currency used in Porto Rico consists of United States coins described under the United States. No old issues of coins are in circulation. The Porto Rican peso currency was retired on April 12, 1900, and ceased to be legal tender after that date.

Foreign coins are occasionally brought in by visitors, but they have no legal status and do not circulate. There are no restrictions on the exportation or importation of gold, silver, or minor coins or bullion.

The paper currency used in Porto Rico consists of United States notes described under the United States. No old issues of notes are in circulation. Foreign notes have no legal status and do not circulate.

#### SURINAM (Dutch Guiana).

The official unit of currency of Surinam is the gulden or florin of the Netherlands, which consists of 0.6048 gram of fine gold. The gulden has a par value of approximately \$0.402 United States currency.

The Netherlands monetary system as it relates to metal currency is governed primarily by the coinage act of 1901 as amended by acts of December, 1906; July, 1909; October, 1912, and November, 1919. The basic law of 1901 stipulates in Article I that the unit of calculation of the monetary system is the gulden. These regulations apply to Surinam.

The metal currency used in Surinam consists of Netherlands coins, which are described in the metal currency of the Netherlands West Indies. There are no old issues of coins in circulation. There is very little foreign metal currency in circulation.

The paper currency of Surinam consists of the following notes: 1,000, 200, 100, 50, 25, 10 and 5 gulden.

There are no old issues of notes in circulation. There are no foreign notes in circulation. The importation of foreign notes is not prohibited.

#### TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO (British West Indies).

The official units of currency of Trinidad are as follows: Silver and copper currencies are the same as for Great Britain. The West Indian dollar, whose equivalent is 4 shillings 2 pence British currency, is the official paper currency unit. There is no par value for the West Indian dollar, but a proclamation value makes \$4.92 West Indian currency equal to \$5 United States gold. The par value of the British pound sterling is approximately \$4.8665 United States currency.

The metal currency used in Trinidad consists of British coins, which are described in the metal currency table of the Bahama Islands, and the British Guiana four-penny piece. Silver is legal tender to any amount, copper up to one shilling. There are no old issues of coins in circulation.

There are no foreign coins in general circulation. A fair amount of United States gold is brought in by tourists, but does not remain in circulation, although it has unlimited legal tender status. There are no restrictions on the exportation or importation of gold or silver coins or bullion. The importation of foreign minor coins is permitted.

The paper currency of Trinidad consists of the following notes: Bank notes, \$100, \$20 and \$5; Government notes, \$1,000, \$2 and \$1.

The \$1,000 denomination is not in general circulation.

There are no old issues of notes in circulation. The only foreign notes in circulation are United States notes, but their circulation is not general. There are no prohibitions against the importation of foreign notes.

(TO BE CONTINUED.)



# THE NUMISMATIST

Registered in U. S. Patent Office.

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OFFICIAL MAGAZINE AMERICAN NUMISMATIC ASSOCIATION.

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FRANK G. DUFFIELD, Editor and Bus. Mgr., 4215 Fernhill Ave., Baltimore, Md.

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All matters pertaining to advertising should be addressed to, and all checks, money orders, etc., made payable to F. G. Duffield, Business Manager, 4215 Fernhill Ave., Baltimore, Md.

## Editorial Comment—Numismatic News

### COUNTERMARKED STONE MOUNTAIN HALF DOLLARS.

In last month's issue we published the statement that several of the issue of Stone Mountain commemorative half dollars had been reported with TENN and a varying number stamped on them. Information was asked as to the purpose and origin of these stamps. No replies have so far been received. We suggest the following as a possible solution: When the Stone Mountain half dollars were being marketed (the issue was a very large one) it was reported in the press that intensive methods were being used to dispose of them in quantities to railroads and other large industrial concerns and organizations in the South. It is possible the State of Tennessee may have purchased a quantity of them, stamped and numbered them consecutively and distributed them, though what purpose would have been served by doing so is not clear. We believe, however, the solution will be found along these lines.

### TO PRESERVE CHARLOTTE (N. C.) MINT BUILDING.

The executive committee of the American Institute of Architects has reported that it has adopted a resolution urging preservation of the mint building in Charlotte, N. C., established in 1838 and rebuilt after a fire in 1844. The building may be torn down to make room for a postoffice addition. The structure should be preserved "not only as a local but also as a national cultural influence," the architects maintain.



**ROYAL SWEDISH ACADEMY OF SCIENCES MEDAL, 1931.**

The silver medal of the Royal Swedish Academy of Sciences, 1931, was struck for Dr. Abraham Baeck and was designed by Erik Lindberg, sculptor. The obverse shows the portrait of Dr. Baeck, with the inscription, "Abraham Baeck Nosoc Seraphim Praef Collegii Medici Praeses." To the left of the bust is "N. MDCCXIII," and to the right, "O. MDCCXCV."



The reverse shows a group of buildings, above which is the inscription, "Humanitati Artique Medicae Dicitum." Around the edge, the inscription, "Nosocomium Regii Ordinis Seraphim." In the exergue, "Socio Meritissimo R. Acad. Scientiarum Svec. MCMXXXI." (See THE NUMISMATIST, March, 1930, page 159.) J. deL.

**NEW OR RECENT ISSUES.**

**Free City of Danzig**—A new silver five gulden of the Free City of Danzig, dated 1932, comes to us for illustration. The piece is somewhat thicker than the average coin of the same size. We are without other details of this issue.

**FIRE AT THE PHILADELPHIA MINT 100 YEARS AGO.**

The United States Gazette (Philadelphia) printed the following in its issue of March 18, 1832:

"An account having been published in a few of the city papers respecting a fire at the Mint, in North Seventh street, the Director states that injury was slight, and that it was in a small private building adjacent to the Mint, erected for use as a melting room. The building is insured by the owner. The public property has not been damaged nor the daily operations of coinage impeded by the occurrence."

**COINAGE FOR MARCH, 1932.**

Following is the number of pieces of the different denominations coined at the mints of the United States during March, 1932, as officially reported by the Bureau of the Mint, Washington, D. C.:

Gold—Eagles, 1,350,000.

Bronze—One Cent, 1,000,000.

Coinage other than United States:

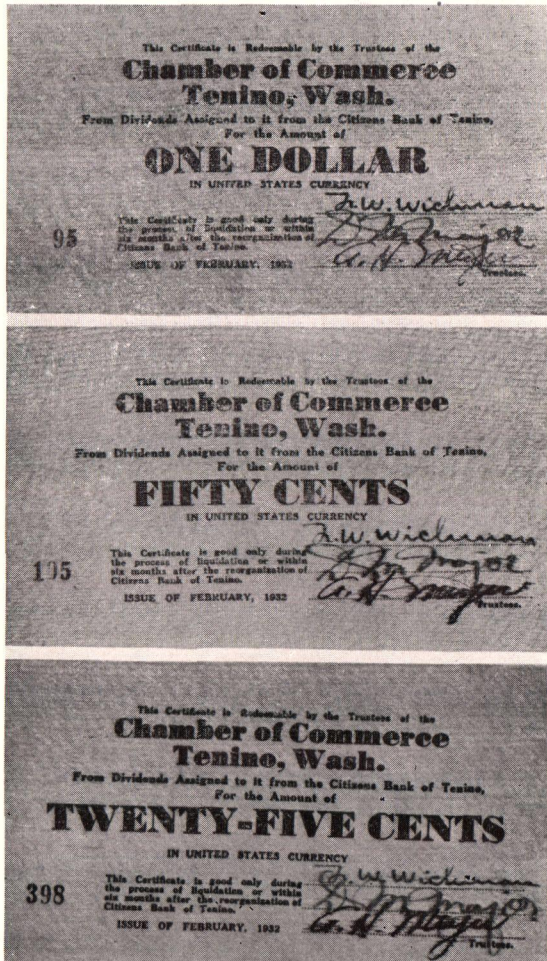
Honduras—Nickel, 1,000,000.



## TENINO'S WOODEN MONEY.

If the Tenino (Wash.) Chamber of Commerce had decided to print its recently issued emergency scrip on paper instead of on thin sheets of wood, it is more than probable the currency would have attracted no more attention from the public than many other emergency issues and in a short time after redemption would have been forgotten.

But there is something about "wooden money" that catches the public ear and arouses its interest. Wood is not entirely new as a fabric or material



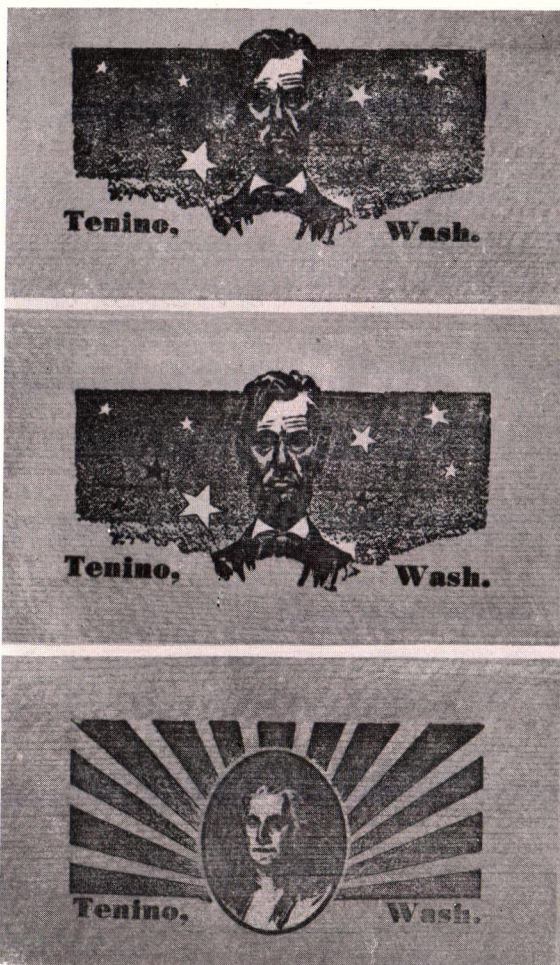
## Fronts.

for emergency currency, and many other materials equally unsuited for permanent use as money have been used temporarily for such a purpose. We are not in a position to say whether the Tenino Chamber of Commerce foresaw the demand that would be created for this novel currency by collectors, and thus enable it to realize a profit from its sale, or whether the incentive was to give publicity to the particular species of spruce wood on which it is printed, a unique product of the State of Washington, but we feel sure it could not have anticipated the great amount of publicity it has received since its issue. The story of its origin and purpose has been printed in many of



the newspapers of the country, and several of them have commented on it editorially. It has also served as a subject for cartoonists, and several very clever bits of work have been produced by them.

A description of the three small denominations was given in our issue of last month, with such data as was available at that time. Accompanying this are illustrations of these three "notes," photographs of which have been received through the courtesy of Farran Zerbe, curator of the Chase National Bank Collection, New York City. The illustrations are reduced. The "notes" measure  $5\frac{3}{8}$  by  $3\frac{1}{8}$  inches.



**Backs.**

For this issue of money the Sitka spruce of which it is made is sliced to a thinness of  $1/80$ th of an inch, and is made strong and pliable by a sheet of paper pasted between the two surfaces. It was all printed in the office of Tenino's local newspaper.

The notes illustrated bear the statement "Issue of February, 1932." There are also issues of "March" and "April," as announced in an advertisement in this month's issue. It has been reported that there was an earlier issue, dated December, 1931. This has been confirmed by D. M. Major, secretary of the Tenino Chamber of Commerce and publisher of the local newspaper,



in whose office the money was printed. It was Mr. Major who originated the idea of printing the money on wood, although at the time he considered it only an experiment. The issue of last December was printed on paper and consisted of denominations of \$10 (105 pieces), \$5 (305), \$1 (605) and 25 cents (300). After printing these Mr. Major says he had about forty pieces of the wooden material which had been given him as samples in connection with the purchase of some wooden Christmas cards, which he run through the press. He says further: "In promoting the original scrip plan to the Chamber I had been obliged to purchase some lithographed blanks. It occurred to me that by paying for these with real money and taking my pay in wooden money I could pass them into circulation where they would be taken up by collectors and souvenir hunters, thus keeping them from redemption and making the scrip carry its own expense. The proposition blossomed beyond my fondest hope."

The issue of March will provide a variety for collectors in the form of a "watermark" as protection against counterfeiting. This consists of printing on the sheet of paper between the two thin slices of wood, "Confidence makes good, money made of wood," in two lines, which is easily read when held up to the light. Only a part of the April issue contains this watermark. Word also reaches us that there is a variation in the color of ink used in printing the wood. If this is true, it will create varieties in the absence of plate numbers, serial letters, etc.

An interesting feature of this currency is that it was deemed of sufficient interest for specimens of it to be exhibited on the floor of the Senate by Senator Dill, of Washington. Mr. Dill is reported to have said that the total amount of the currency outstanding in Tenino on April 6 was \$5,000.

Not content with creating a mild sensation in the financial world and in the ranks of collectors, Tenino will break into the movies with its novel currency. The Universal News Reel Service has had cameramen in the town recently and "shots" were taken of the "mint" in operation, the signing of the scrip by the trustees, the passing out of the "notes" upon the presentation of assignments, and the spending of it at the local theater. Pictures have also been made of the wood-slicing machine that makes the material on which the money is printed.

Just to show how popular the wooden money is among those who know a thing or two, it is reported that Mayor Jimmie Walker of New York City carries one of the "notes" around with him and proudly displays it when he has an appreciative audience.

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#### ANOTHER VARIETY OF HALF DIME OF 1858.

Although I have never been a specialist in United States coins, I recently ran across a half dime of 1858 of a variety not described in the recent elaborate study by Dr. D. W. Valentine, "The United States Half Dimes," published last year by the American Numismatic Society.

The newly found coin is characterized by a reverse die showing three clear, though not very bad, die breaks, from the E of UNITED to edge, and from A of STATES, and I of AMERICA, also to edge.

My specimen has been presented to the American Numismatic Society, and collectors will doubtless find others when its existence is called to their attention.

DR. THOMAS OLLIVE MABBOTT.

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#### IS YOUR GRANT HALF DOLLAR WITH STAR GENUINE?

The latest fake being perpetrated upon numismatists is in stamping a star on a plain no-star U. S. Grant commemorative silver half dollar and then passing it on for a genuine Grant with star. No doubt the incentive for so doing is the splendid premium \$8 to \$9 being demanded by dealers for the U. S. Grant with star silver half dollar.

If you have a Grant with star in your collection, scrutinize it carefully and you will soon discover whether or not it is a genuine coin or whether the star was stamped with a star punch upon a Grant without star and as follows:

In the genuine Grant with star the finish of the star inside and up to the points thereof is the same finish as the finish in the field of the coin; also,



you will find the star but slightly imbedded and evenly surfaced upon the field of the coin. In the fake Grant with star, the exact position of the star varies from the position in the genuine, also in using the punch on a plain field the metal when struck thereby is forced downward causing a bulging uneven-like surface about the star, while the star itself is unfinished and its interior is silver white in color.

The fake is being exposed so the perpetrators may be found out.

WILLIAM J. SCHULTZ,

Cincinnati, Ohio, April 5, 1932.

A. N. A. No. 3666.

### THE STORY OF A TARNISHED LADY.

The word "Uncirculated" means: Has not passed from hand to hand. But when applied to a coin it no longer means this. It is argued that it has not been used for money, so has not been "in circulation." But it certainly has passed from hand to hand, circled and circled and circled and will continue to circle until some one can no longer shut his eyes to the wear on it, so has to say "was bought as uncirculated."

Let us consider another angle. A neophyte at collecting, like me, needs a certain dime, say 1894 S (so no one can say I am on his toes). He sees one described: "Dime, 1894, S mint, unc., \$1.25." There it is, I must have it! Uncirculated too.

And when it comes, does he get a nice bright coin as he naturally would expect because it is so described? Not by a dime sight! At first he thinks it is a vest button, but no, there are no holes in it. Out comes the trusty lens. Oh yes, a dime, date 1-8-9-4, S, yes, S. Who wants black silver in an uncirculated collection! Throw it out. So another sale has been made and a black sheep unloaded.

When a coin leaves the mint it is new, bright, attractive, desirable, the ultimate of perfection, and the collector's dream come true. But coins deteriorate, and to sell them inventions were needed, until now superlative is piled upon superlative, uncirculated, brilliant, gem, a beauty; widow, widow woman, husband dead, has not remarried.

Again the argument, once a proof always a proof. A proof is a coin especially struck in a highly polished metal. If part of the definition can be eliminated any other part can be. Nowadays "proof" may bring a coin the collector has to take on faith; it may have had a polished surface once, and this is what he thought he was getting when he ordered it, but not all the vain cosmetics of the artful can bring back the bloom once gone.

Why are there not some men big and influential enough to say "uncirculated means brilliant and proof means brilliant." If you have a coin to sell that is not brilliant, then say so; call it bright, or red, or tarnished, and give the collector a break.

Do not think for a moment but that the customers will soon learn where to send for uncirculated and proofs when they get what they order. Why not stop being backhanded in descriptions. Start the list with proof and uncirculated, meaning brilliant, as they should.

If collectors are idealists, why not look up—not down at poor, fair, very fair?

Now rage, storm, and slide back into the old deception that "custom has established the terminology, and the difficulties arising when a change is contemplated are insurmountable." Let us give three rousing Bronx cheers for the difficulties and the customs and start something.

In the spirit of good-fellowship, let me make this a plea to change the location of a misplaced term and place it at the head where it belongs.

Yours truly,

E. D. SKEEN, M. D.

Gary, Ind., April 13, 1932.

The Philadelphia Mint has begun the task of stamping about \$3,000,000 worth of silver coins for Cuba. The Cuban Embassy there announced that American officials had agreed to stamp the coins. It was estimated that the work would take about six weeks.



### OHIO STATE HISTORICAL SOCIETY NUMISMATIC COLLECTION.

Long ago some one said: "Nothing succeeds like success." Well, "success" is sometimes a long way off, but if purpose be not abandoned you will eventually attain success.

In 1906 the Ohio State Numismatic Society was organized and incorporated. The special purpose of this society was "the establishment of a cabinet of numismatic specimens of strictly Ohio origin." This object has never been lost sight of and the collection has been slowly forming. It is far from complete, but we now have several hundred specimens mounted and on exhibition in the "Hall of Numismatics," Ohio State Archaeological and Historical Society, in their beautiful building located right at the main entrance to the Ohio State University, where 12,000 and more students gather annually from all quarters of the globe.

I have contributed and installed my collection of Ohio paper money, consisting of several hundred specimens. We also have many Ohio Civil War cards, tokens and medals, award medals, etc.

There is also an educational exhibit of United States and foreign coins, Texas Republic notes, colonial notes, Confederate notes and fractional currency.

This is, we believe, the first State numismatic society to be formed, and the first cabinet of individual numismatic specimens issued within a State to be formed. We sincerely hope it will not be the last and that Pennsylvania, New York and Massachusetts, as well as several other States, will soon be inspired to form State collections. It took us 26 years to get this collection together and find a desirable place to house it. I sincerely hope it will not take so long for other States to cry "success."

Do not make the same mistake we did; but first find your "home," then form the collection. You see, we were a sort of a "homeless Hector" for many years.

Now might I end this by expressing the wish that our numerous A. N. A. friends and associates will remember that we still need many Ohio specimens to complete this cabinet and that contributions are greatly desired. Contributions are to the Ohio State Numismatic Society, care Ohio State Historical Society, High Street at 15th Avenue, Columbus, Ohio.

DR. J. M. HENDERSON,  
Curator of Numismatics.

### SAN MARINO'S NEW SILVER COINS.

In our March issue we illustrated the three new silver coins recently issued by San Marino. Since then the following information regarding them and previous issues has become available:

By virtue of a treaty concluded between the Holy See and the Republic of San Marino, the coins of the latter are to be legal tender in the Vatican City, and Papal coins are to be legal tender in San Marino. In both of these States Italian coins are legal tender, and the coins of both are legal tender in Italy. In view of the fact that, apart from a proof 20-lire piece, designed by Signor Melchiorre Fucci, struck but not issued for circulation in 1925, no Sammarinese coins have been struck since 1906, when some one-lira and two-lire pieces were issued (30,000 of the former and 15,000 of the latter) of the type of the issue of 1898, a new series has been issued.

It was in 1862 that San Marino made her treaty with Italy, by virtue of which the coins of the two States were to be legal tender in both, but it was not until 1864 the Republic first issued its coins. In that year 280,000 bronze five-centesimi pieces (halfpennies), designed by Signor Francesco Broggi, were struck for San Marino at the mint in Milan. In 1867 a scudo, or five-lire piece, designed by Signor Pietro Tonnini, of San Marino, and engraved by Signor P. Termignon, of Turin, was struck as a proof but never issued for circulation, and only six specimens are known to exist. Soldi were struck again in 1869 and 1894, and double-soldi, or 10-centesimi pieces of similar type, first issued in 1875, were also struck in 1893 and 1894. It was not until 1898 that the Republic issued its first silver with 40,000 ½-lira pieces, 20,000 lira pieces, 10,000 two-lire pieces, and 18,000 five-lire pieces. These were engraved by Signor Speranza and struck in Rome. Under the



Italo-Sammarinese Treaty of October 23, 1931, the Republic has agreed to limit its issue to silver of the face value of 2,100,000 lire, to be spread over three years, and to refrain from striking nickel or bronze coins. It is understood that over and above this ordinary issue 100 proof sets, to be struck on burnished blanks and incised "prova," will be issued for distribution to high officials.

#### MAUNDY MONEY DISTRIBUTED BY KING GEORGE.

For the first time since the reign of James II the King of England presided in person at the traditional distribution of the maundy Thursday pence to the poor in Westminster Abbey. It is an old custom, which originally included the distribution of money and provisions to the needy. Not for 200 years has a King taken part in person. King George and Queen Mary went to the Abbey together, with a procession of ecclesiastical and court dignitaries.

In making the distribution himself, instead of delegating it to his almoner, King George revived a personal touch in the service which had been neglected since the reign of James II, almost 250 years ago. Centuries ago the ruler of Great Britain washed the feet of his subjects as a sign of his own humility and service and gave them alms. The actual size of the gift as well as the number of beneficiaries has been determined through many reigns by the age of the King or Queen.

Every nook of the Abbey was filled as the King and Queen were escorted through the nave. Marching by himself in the brilliant procession was one yeoman carrying on his head a golden dish containing purses of red and white leather filled with the specially minted Maundy coins. The first distribution was not by the King, but by his almoner, the Very Rev. J. Armistage Robinson, dean of Wells Cathedral, who gave to each of the sixty-seven women £1 15s. and to each man £2 5s. in place of the clothing that was given to the poor in ancient times.

The King then gave to each of the old men and women one red purse containing £2 10s. in gold and one white purse containing the sixty-seven pence in silver.

All that remains of the original ritual is the distribution of the Maundy money. Nowadays most of the coins are sold at a premium to collectors by those who receive them from the King, in many cases as soon as they leave the Abbey.

#### THE NUMISMATIST AND THE A. N. A. TWENTY-FIVE YEARS AGO.

A double number for May-June, 1907, contained the following articles: "Sidelights on German Pfennigs"; "California Private Mint Gold Dollars"; "The Canadian 1820 Bust and Harp Tokens"; "Currency in Abyssinia"; "California's Early Coinages." This issue also contained a list of members of the A. N. A., of which there were 373 in the United States, 49 in Canada and 13 in foreign countries, a total of 435. There are also a number of communications on various subjects. There is also an invitation from the Ohio State Numismatic Society and the Columbus Numismatic Society to hold a convention of the A. N. A. in that city during the summer. Henry Chapman announces the sale June 18 to 22 of the great collection of the late Matthew Stickney, of Salem, Mass.

#### LIST OF OHIO NOTES PUBLISHED IN PAMPHLET FORM.

The descriptive list of obsolete paper money of Ohio, which appeared in THE NUMISMATIST from September, 1931, to March, 1932, inclusive, has been published in pamphlet form by D. C. Wismer, Hatfield, Pa., the author. It will be found very convenient for reference. Mr. Wismer has also prepared a preface for the pamphlet, giving a brief general history of the banks and their paper money, with a list of illustrations and an index to the different banking institutions. This is the third pamphlet published by Mr. Wismer, the previous ones being the notes of New Jersey and New York.





## American Numismatic Association

Organized 1891, Incorporated Under the Laws of the United States May 9, 1912.

The annual dues are \$1.00 yearly. Subscription to THE NUMISMATIST, \$2.00 yearly, both payable to the General Secretary January 1 in advance. Total, \$3.00. For particulars address the General Secretary.

### OFFICERS.

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**First Vice-President**, L. A. RENAUD, 747 Irene St., Montreal, Canada.  
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### Official Magazine: THE NUMISMATIST,

F. G. DUFFIELD, Editor and Bus. Mgr., 4215 Fernhill Ave., Baltimore, Md.

### DISTRICT SECRETARIES.

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 TAPP, GAROLD W.—North Carolina, South Carolina, Virginia, West Virginia—P. O. Box 25, Greer, S. C.  
 THORSON, N. T.—Nebraska, Kansas—306 South Nineteenth St., Omaha, Neb.  
 WOOD, JOHN A.—Ontario—110 Belmont Ave., Hamilton, Ont., Canada.  
 YODER, ALBERT H.—North Dakota, South Dakota, Montana—137 Reeves Ave., Grand Forks, N. D.  
 ZUG, JOHN—Maryland, Delaware, District of Columbia—Bowie, Md.



## American Numismatic Association

### REPORT OF GENERAL SECRETARY.

#### New Members to be Admitted May 1, 1932.

- 4071 W. H. Finley, R. F. D. 4, Batavia, N. Y.  
 4072 Mann U. Cox, 1 Lewis Road, Winchester, Mass.  
 4073 M. Joe Murphy, P. O. Box 405, Phoenix, Ariz.  
 4074 Bert Handelsman, 514 Case Street, Rochester, Pa.  
 4075 Albert C. Murphy, 827 Elm Street, New Haven, Conn.  
 4076 William C. Barker, 7213 North 20th Street, Philadelphia, Pa.  
 4077 Vernon J. Roufs, 2103 Bloomington Avenue, Minneapolis, Minn.  
 4078 Miss Jessie D. Newby, 901 West 12th St., North, Oklahoma City, Okla.  
 4079 Karl M. Feldhauser, Box T, Green Bay, Wis.  
 4080 Charles N. Ehrhardt, 1000 Hampshire Street, Quincy, Ills.  
 4081 Carl A. Baden, 109 Maple Avenue, Glenbrook, Conn.  
 4082 Charles E. Stoaks, 253 Spaulding Street, North Tonawanda, N. Y.  
 4083 Roy L. Lamont, Meriden, Iowa.  
 4084 J. M. Jones, Third Avenue, Dayton, Tenn.  
 4085 Lester Archie Watts, P. O. Box 8, Haverhill, Mass.  
 4086 John S. Stevenson, 722 Marsan Drive, Webster Groves, Mo.  
 4087 Lawrence Sheard, Care of International Products Corporation, Arlington, Staten Island, N. Y.  
 4088 Paul S. Cutter, Hopewell, N. J.

#### Applications for Membership.

The following applications have been received prior to April 10, 1932. If no objections are received prior to June 1, 1932, the applicants will become members on that date and their names will be published in the June issue of THE NUMISMATIST.

APPLICANT	PROPOSED BY
Albert Gutentag (United States Coins), 10718 Earle Avenue, Cleveland, Ohio..	Harley L. Freeman Western Reserve Numismatic Club
Capt. J. W. Flanagan (South American Gold Coins), 44 Victoria Street, Toronto, Ont., Canada .....	Moritz Wormser F. C. C. Boyd
William M. Feeley (United States Proof Coins), 59 West 90th Street, New York, N. Y. ....	Moritz Wormser F. C. C. Boyd
Edward H. Koontz (United States Coins only), 565 Philadelphia Street, Indiana, Pa. ....	J. G. McKelvey Harry T. Wilson
Harry A. Morgan (United States Silver Coins), 3309 Lambert Place, Cincinnati, Ohio .....	Chris. H. Rembold William J. Schultz
Willis O. Crosswhite (General), 1-3 West Third Street, Cincinnati, Ohio .....	Charles H. Thul H. A. Brand
R. E. McLain (General), 431 Insurance Exchange Bldg., Des Moines, Iowa.....	Sam Kabealo Arthur Morgan
Wallace T. Miller (United States and Foreign Coins), 1085 28th Street, Des Moines, Iowa .....	W. M. Rosen Harry T. Wilson
Joseph P. Moran (General), 59 Sheridan Avenue, Medford, Mass. ....	Walter P. Nichols Harry T. Wilson
Joseph H. Schooley (Coins and Historical Objects), 9 South Main Street, Allentown, N. J. ....	Moritz Wormser James Milne
Roderick M. Baker (General), 611 Geyer Street, Dayton, Ohio .....	Moritz Wormser Harry T. Wilson
Harry W. Copleston (United States Coins and General), 815 West 179th Street, New York, N. Y. ....	Moritz Wormser Harry T. Wilson
Raymond K. Wilmarth (General and Foreign Silver), 504 South Cleveland Avenue, Cushing, Okla. ....	Glenn Boatright Moritz Wormser
G. W. Schmidt (United States Coins), 702 East Fifth Street, Tuscumbia, Ala. ....	Moritz Wormser Harry T. Wilson
Max Berenstein (General), 63 East 59th Street, New York, N. Y. ....	Benj. Heid Harry T. Wilson
C. E. Green (Cents and Commemoratives), 1347 Greenleaf Avenue, Chicago, Ill. ....	Norman Picht Harry T. Wilson



Chesley J. Allen (General), F. C. C. Boyd  
 1302 Chetwynd Avenue, Plainfield, N. J. .... Harry T. Wilson  
 A. John Allen (Paper Money and U. S. Patterns), F. C. C. Boyd  
 1302 Chetwynd Avenue, Plainfield, N. J. .... Harry T. Wilson

I regret to report the deaths of four of our good members.

William Festus Morgan, Cooperstown, N. Y., died January 13, 1932.

F. C. Butterworth, Woodbury, N. J. (have not been notified as to date of death.)

Dr. David E. Stephan, Lorain, Ohio (have not been notified as to date of death.)

Adolph Flondor, Orland Park, Ill., died August 24, 1931.

#### Changes of Address.

Paul D. Burks, from 4154 South Hobart Avenue, Los Angeles, Cal., to 133 North Broadway, Los Angeles, Cal.

Alfred C. Noll, from P. O. Box 162, Pittsburgh (12), Pa., to P. O. Box 162, Pittsburgh (21), Pa.

William F. Dunham, from 2121 West 9th Street, Los Angeles, Cal., to 30 North Dearborn Street, Care of Chicago Press Club, Chicago, Ill.

Miss Gertrude R. Ash, from 223 West Chase Street, Pensacola, Fla., to Route No. 2, Box 415 A, Pensacola, Fla.

William Kraft, from 2641 Howard Street, San Francisco, Cal., to 623 Baker Street, San Francisco, Cal.

Ivan L. McCranner, from 817 Lakeside Street, Madison, Wis., to 1113 South Park Street, Madison, Wis.

Samuel Schiller, from 1113 Grant Avenue, New York, N. Y., to 1214 Ward Avenue, Bronx, New York, N. Y.

Isedor Segal, from 10 Central Avenue, Salinas, Cal., to 136 Main Street, Salinas, Cal.

Harry J. Stead, from 14767 Coit Road, Cleveland, Ohio, to R. F. D. No. 3, Hubbard Road, North Madison, Ohio.

M. R. Gerrmann, from 7612 Kingston Avenue, Windsor Park Station, Chicago, Ill., to 7656 Saginaw Avenue, Windsor Park Station, Chicago, Ill.

Arthur J. Alpeter, from 11418 Euclid Avenue, Apt. 18, Cleveland, Ohio, to 1656 East 133rd Street, Suite No. 11, Cleveland, Ohio.

Herman J. Fenselau, from 14 Elliot Street, Mount Vernon, N. Y., to 222 Young Avenue, Pelham, N. Y.

Benjamin B. Du Bose, from 233 Merritts Avenue, N. E., Atlanta, Ga., to 836 Piedmont Avenue, N. E., Atlanta, Ga.

Rees, Scully & Forshay, from 111 Broadway, New York, N. Y., to 115 Broadway, New York, N. Y.

Harry J. Stein, from 1560 Selwyn Avenue, New York, N. Y., to 1440 Broadway, New York, N. Y.

Joseph F. Sawicki, from 17609 Detroit Avenue, Cleveland, Ohio, to 1504 East 107th Street, Cleveland, Ohio.

HARRY T. WILSON, General Secretary.

#### CALL FOR THE 1932 CONVENTION OF THE A. N. A.

In accordance with the provisions of the A. N. A. constitution, and in accordance with the action of the Board of Governors, I hereby announce that the 1932 convention of the American Numismatic Association will be held in Los Angeles, Cal., August 20 to 26.

GEORGE J. BAUER, President.

Rochester, N. Y., April 9, 1932.

A press dispatch from Genoa, Italy, says that the police were aghast when, coming to the end of the trail in a search for counterfeiters, they discovered that excellently made spurious coins of five and ten lire were being turned out by convicts at Marassi prison and circulated by the warden. The discovery caused such amazement that the chief Government prosecutor has taken charge of the case.



## The Los Angeles Convention of the A. N. A.

AUGUST 20 TO 26, 1932.

While it is a little too early to go into details about the Los Angeles convention of the A. N. A., it is not too early to announce the date and remind the members that the 1932 convention will be held in Southern California's big city. For the second time in its history, a convention of the A. N. A. will be held in the Far West. The former occasion was the San Francisco meeting in 1915.



**Hotel Biltmore.**

A trip to California from the East ordinarily requires some planning and preparation, and the first of May is not too early to think about attending. Then by the first of August you will probably have made up your mind to go.

For the Eastern and Middle Western members who have been faithful conventionites for many years the coming convention presents a splendid opportunity to not only meet the collectors of Los Angeles, San Francisco and the Far West in general, but also to see the natural beauties of Southern California and the many interesting features of the City of the Galloping Celluloid.

Headquarters of the convention will be at the Hotel Biltmore, an exterior



view of which is shown here. Several interior views of the hotel will be shown in succeeding issues of THE NUMISMATIST.

The hotel is located in the most desirable and accessible section of the city, facing two city parks, Pershing Square and Library Park, and is in the shopping, theater and club center of the city. It has 1,500 rooms, all with private baths, and is said to be the largest and best equipped hotel for convention purposes west of Chicago.

At a number of A. N. A. conventions held in the East the members have been inconvenienced by the heat of August and occasional rains. We are promised that nothing like this will happen in Los Angeles, for a folder issued by the Biltmore Hotel has the following:

"The climate of Los Angeles in summer is mild and invigorating; topcoats are often welcome in the evenings; blankets are necessary every night. It never rains in summer, and outings may be planned with the assurance of perfect weather."

#### FROM THE CALIFORNIA COIN CLUB.

The California Coin Club, as host for the 1932 A. N. A. convention, to be held in Los Angeles, during the month of August, will hold the auction on Wednesday, August 24. J. M. Kean, as chairman of the auction committee, suggests that you send to him, as soon as possible, a statement of the coins you want auctioned that they may be classified and numbered. You will state their condition under three heads, as follows: Mint, uncirculated, fine. Don't sell a poor coin. Give it to a young collector.

Controversy has arisen that a proof coin, so-called, shows a tarnish and microscopic cilia lines which detract from its value and when presented to the lay public as a proof coin the public is not at all convinced.

I suggest that at the next A. N. A. convention a committee be named to settle a standard for coin condition. There are enough members who are intelligent to form a standard that will be acceptable to American collectors—foreign collectors are wide, even among themselves. Here in the United States it is a cause for wonder at the diverse opinions of the collectors. My opinion is to mention the names of Zerbe, Wormser, Powells, Kennedy, Clarke and others.

The auction will be conducted by myself, assisted by Harry G. Kirkpatrick and Mrs. Kenneth W. Lee. Kindly send the above-named statement to this address: California Coin Club, Care of J. M. Kean, 1470 Wallace Avenue, Los Angeles, California.

#### COMMITTEES FOR LOS ANGELES A. N. A. CONVENTION.

The following committees have been appointed to serve in connection with the Los Angeles Convention of the A. N. A., August 20 to 26, 1932:

Committee on Nominations—J. Henri Ripstra, Chicago, Ill.; Robert H. Lloyd, North Tonawanda, N. Y.; J. H. Cassidy, Dallas, Texas.

Committee to Secure Convention Papers—Howland Wood, New York City; O. P. Eklund, Spokane, Wash.; Rev. Francis S. Betten, Marquette University, Milwaukee, Wis.; Waldo C. Moore, Lewisburg, Ohio; George A. Pipes, Portland, Ore.

Committee on Credentials—Howard Newcomb, Los Angeles, Cal.; Moritz Wormser, New York City; Harvey L. Hansen, Piedmont, Cal.

Committee on Elections—Howard C. Laible, Los Angeles, Cal.; Frank T. Savage, San Diego, Cal.; William Kraft, Berkeley, Cal.; T. James Clarke, Jamestown, N. Y.; John H. Snow, St. Louis, Mo.

With much regret, the resignation of Edward A. Hoare as District Secretary for Michigan has been accepted, and Harry W. Rapp, Detroit, Mich., has been appointed to succeed him.

GEORGE J. BAUER,  
President, A. N. A.

Rochester, N. Y., April 4, 1932.

AMERICAN NUMISMATIC ASSOCIATION CONVENTION,  
LOS ANGELES, CAL., AUGUST 20 TO 26.



# Meetings of Numismatic Societies and Clubs

## DIRECTORY.

**American Numismatic Association**—Meets annually in convention. Harry T. Wilson, Secretary, 535 N. Sawyer Avenue, Chicago, Ill.

**American Numismatic Society, New York City**—Meets four times annually at its building, Broadway at 156th Street. Sydney P. Noe, Secretary.

**Antiquarian and Numismatic Society of Montreal**—Meets monthly at Chateau de Ramezay. Miss K. M. Cooper, Corresponding Secretary.

**Atlanta Coin Club, Atlanta, Ga.**—Meets first and third Thursdays in the Green Room of Hotel Grady, Atlanta. W. J. Warner, Secretary, 1261 Gordon St. S. W., Atlanta, Ga.

**Beaver Valley Coin Club, Beaver Valley, Pa.**—Meets fourth Friday each month at Grand Hotel, corner Eleventh street and Eighth avenue, Beaver Falls. Sherman L. Roney, Secretary and Treasurer, 2512 Seventh avenue, Beaver Falls.

**Boston Numismatic Society, Boston, Mass.**—Meets monthly. Shepard Pond, Secretary, 258 Boylston Street, Boston, Mass.

**Buffalo Numismatic Association, Buffalo, N. Y.**—Meets second and fourth Mondays at Central Y. M. C. A. Stuart M. Mosher, Secretary, 129 Elmwood Ave., Buffalo, N. Y.

**California Coin Club, Los Angeles, Cal.**—Meets first Tuesday evening of each month. Ray E. Ballinger, Secretary, 222 South Hill St., Los Angeles, Cal.

**Chautauqua Coin, Stamp and Curio Club, Jamestown, N. Y.**—Meets second and fourth Monday evenings of each month at Hotel Jamestown. C. B. Sampson, Secretary, R. F. D. 1, Jamestown, N. Y.

**Chicago Coin Club, Chicago, Ill.**—Meets first Wednesday of each month at the Atlantic Hotel. M. A. Powells, Secretary, 3118 W. 64th St., Chicago, Ill.

**Cincinnati Numismatic Association**—Meets second Monday of each month at 8 o'clock P. M., Starrett's Netherland Plaza Hotel, S. E. Cor. Fifth and Race Streets. William J. Schultz, Secretary, 419 First National Bank Building, Cincinnati, Ohio.

**Columbus Numismatic Society, Columbus, Ohio**—Meets second Monday evening of each month at the Neil House. George L. Andrews, Secretary, 68 East Dominion Blvd., Columbus, Ohio.

**Dallas Coin Club, Dallas, Texas**—Meets third Thursday night of each month. W. F. Schultz, Secretary, 1123 Oak Cliff Blvd., Dallas, Texas.

**Detroit Coin Club, Detroit, Mich.**—Meets first and third Thursdays at Detroit-Leland Hotel. Clifton A. Temple, Secretary, 1247 Coplin Ave., Detroit, Mich.

**Greenville Numismatic Society, Greenville, S. C.**—Charles H. Garrison, Secretary, Box 351, Greenville, S. C.

**Long Island Numismatic Association, Brooklyn, N. Y.**—Harold Schmidt, Secretary, 109-32 112th St., Richmond Hill, N. Y.

**New York Numismatic Club, New York City**—Meets second Friday of each month. F. C. C. Boyd, Secretary, 237 East 20th St., New York City.

**Northampton Numismatic Society, Northampton, Mass.**—Meets fourth Wednesday of each month in Y. M. C. A. Building. Elzear J. Paulhus, Secretary, Northampton, Mass.

**Pacific Coast Numismatic Society, San Francisco, Cal.**—Meets last Wednesday of each month. Harvey L. Hansen, Secretary, 123 Greenbank Ave., Piedmont, Cal.

**Pittsburgh Coin Club, Pittsburgh, Pa.**—Meets second Thursday at Room 201, Downtown Y. M. C. A. Building, Third Ave. and Wood St. A. M. Barker, Secretary-Treasurer, 150 Morewood Ave., Pittsburgh, Pa.

**Rochester Numismatic Association, Rochester, N. Y.**—Meets first and third Tuesday at Municipal Museum. Charles W. Foster, Secretary, 24 Astor Drive, Brighton Station, Rochester, N. Y.

**St. Louis Numismatic Society, St. Louis, Mo.**—Meets monthly at Washington University. T. E. Duncan, Secretary, Washington University, St. Louis, Mo.

**Springfield Coin Club, Springfield, Mass.**—Meets second Wednesday of each month. E. J. Bigelow, Secretary, 396 Bridge St., Northampton, Mass.

**The Numismatic and Antiquarian Society of Philadelphia, Pa.**—Meets six times a year. January, February, March, April, November and December. Ernest Spofford, Secretary, 1300 Locust Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

**Washington Numismatic Society, Washington, D. C.**—Meets second Tuesday at Fridays at Strong John Thomson School, Twelfth and L Sts. N. W. Frederick E. Hodge, Corresponding and Recording Secretary, 136 Bryant St. N. W., Washington, D. C.

**Western Pennsylvania Numismatic Society**—Meets the first Tuesday of every month at the Carnegie Institute of Pittsburgh. A. C. Gies, Secretary, 6260 Frankstown Avenue, Pittsburgh, Pa.

**Western Reserve Numismatic Club, Cleveland, Ohio**—Meets second Wednesday of each month at the Allerton Hotel. Harley L. Freeman, Secretary, 1432 East 47th St., Cleveland, Ohio.

**Youngstown Numismatic Club, Youngstown, Ohio**—Meets second Friday of each month at the Home Saving Loan Co., basement, corner Federal and Chestnut Streets. Frank W. Schilling, Secretary, 317½ Grant St., Youngstown, Ohio.

**NEW YORK NUMISMATIC CLUB**—279th regular meeting, March 11th. Howland Wood, president, presiding. The following members were present: Messrs. Brown, Boyd, R. E. Case, Deas, Feeley, Gutttag, Housel, Holzman, Kraus, Kusterer, Marx, Morris, Nelson, Newell, Robertson, Stein, Wood, Wormser and Zerbe, and as guests, Mrs. Stein, Miss G. Mahoney, Mr. Klaf and F. William Sinclair.

The topic for the evening was a paper by F. William Sinclair on the Solomon Islands. Mr. Sinclair read a very interesting paper on his experiences



in the Solomon Islands and exhibited the following, which were used as mediums of exchange or money: N'Gali, or nose-sticks; armlets from Maraoo Lagoons; armlets from Mallaita; shell money from Mallaita; ear-stick money from Mallaita; "sali" breast piece from Mallaita; shell fishhook from Guadalcanar and red money from Mallaita.

Mr. Zerbe: Recent acquisitions of over 30 varieties of native money of the South Seas, including: Solomon Islands, varieties of woven currency armlet, wampum belt composed of about 5200 small shell discs, human hair-cord used as currency, fathom length of shell bead money, string of seed currency, ear-stick money used in the purchase of food, dog canine tooth wampum and woven ornament money. Fiji Islands, ancient whale-tooth used as money, string of shell money, shell ring money. New Caledonia, bundle of flying fox cord money, sling bolt, string money.

Mr. Gutttag: Wooden money from Tenino, Wash.

Mr. Kusterer: Washington Bi-Centennial token given with the purchase of a half pound of tea.

The executive committee reported as the topic for the April meeting, "Money Relating to Bridges." It was regularly moved, seconded and carried that the topic proposed by the executive committee be the topic for the April meeting.

The publication committee reported as follows:

"Current publications on view include The Numismatist and Hobbies, and catalogues from Bolender, Elder, Schultz and Schulman, and the American Banker with illustration of the wooden money recently issued by the Chamber of Commerce of Tenino, Washington. This wooden money has been issued of the denominations of 25c., 50c. and \$1.00, a local necessity issue, due to the closing of the town's only bank and which is secured by assignments of prospective dividends from the bank. Newspaper references to this novel money state that the demand from collectors has been so great that specimens are being sold for double face value. Newspaper information of the month refers to the silver coins now being minted by France of the denominations of 10 and 20 francs. It is also reported that Mexico is preparing a large coinage of silver to relieve the shortage of currency and to stabilize the exchange situation. The seizure of a large rug from a bank in Memphis, Tenn., on account of it having an enlarged design of a U. S. Government note is reported. The revival of silver coinage by Cuba, mostly in the effort to retire U. S. money now in use there, has led to the extensive counterfeiting of Cuba's silver coins. One of the counterfeiting group has been arrested and the Cuban Government will endeavor to convict and sentence him to life imprisonment. Money circulation in the United States is now reported as \$5,604,000,000, a decline of \$37,000,000 during the past month, but an increase in circulation of \$984,000,000 compared with a year ago. The present per capita circulation is \$44.93, compared with \$37.33 a year ago. The total money stock of the country is reported as \$9,320,000,000. Most foreign currencies continue well below their standard par of exchange. There has been an improvement of 32c. in the exchange value of the British sovereign compared with January. The sovereign is now quoted at \$3.62, its old par being \$4.86."

**NEW YORK NUMISMATIC CLUB**—280th regular meeting, April 8th, Howland Wood, president, presiding. The following members were present: Messrs. Blake, Boyd, Brown, Deas, Gutttag, Holzman, Kusterer, Morris, Wood, Wormser and Zerbe, and as guest, Charles Wormser.

The topic for the evening was "Money Relating to Bridges."

Exhibits were as follows:

Mr. Gutttag: Selection of New York State bills and four medals with bridges.

Mr. Holzman: Tallahassee Railroad Company, \$2; Adrian Insurance Company, \$3; Bank of Washtenaw, \$1; State Bank of New Brunswick, \$1; bronze medals of Port of New York Authority for Washington and Bayonne bridges.

Mr. Blake: Six obsolete national bank notes, all numbered 1; national bank note bearing a woman's name as cashier; copper plate from which four notes were printed for a Southern bank over 100 years ago.

Mr. Zerbe: Netherland East Indies note, one gulden, 1815, with inscription in Javanese; a United States Postoffice money order, 1883, for \$8, never cashed; collection of Chinese bank notes issued since 1914, 5c. to \$1.00,



including the Chinese "Dixie" note and a 5c. note of the Bank of Manchuria.

Mr. Wormser: Coins and medals showing bridges of Regensburg, Frankfurt, Basel, Zurich, Magdeburg, Saalfeld, Heidelberg, Breisach, Mayence, St. Petersburg, North Sea Canal; United States broken bank bills with bridges of Tallahassee R. R. Co.; Cedar Falls, Ia.; R. R. Bank of Adrian, Mich.; Newburyport (Mass.) bank; Borough of York, Pa.; Berks Co. (Pa.) Bank; Stamford (Conn.) Bank; Borough of Hollidaysburg, Pa.; Cattawissa (Pa.) Bridge Co.

Mr. Deas showed stamps of 16 countries with pictures of bridges on them, a total of 61 stamps. The countries are: United States, Canada, Honduras, El Salvador, Albania, Algeria, Bosnia, France, Greece, Lebanon, Luxembourg, Rumania, Saar, Somali, Syria and Turkey. He also read a paper on the subject, in which he said that "bridges of the crudest kind, from prehistoric days, have greatly influenced the travels of mankind and have in a way hastened the trend of civilization by converging the traffic along permanent lines." A vote of thanks was extended to Mr. Deas for his very excellent paper.

The executive committee suggested as the topic for the May meeting, "Encased Postage Stamps and the Gold Coinage of Persia." The suggestion was adopted.

The Publication Committee reported as follows:

"Current publications on view include The Numismatist and Hobbies, and an issue of the month of the American Banker with a humorous cartoon occasioned by the recently issued wooden money of Tenino, Wash. Catalogues from Schulman, Cahn and Holmberg, and an advance copy of a book to be released April 11th, "A Primer of Money," by Donald B. Woodward and Marc A. Rose.

"From illustrations observed it is to be noted that there has been at least two issues of the wooden money of Tenino, one dated December, 1931, the other February, 1932. The passing of Maunday Thursday had particular press reference to the King's distribution of the Maundy coins. The gold standard of England has by an Act been prolonged for twelve months. There has been an improvement in the value of the pound sterling, which, after passing \$3.80, is today quoted at \$3.77. The improvement in the price of silver has not held, and it is now quoted at about 28c. Copper has been making record lows, selling as low at 5 3/4c to 6c. There have been repeated announcements that South Africa would discontinue the use of the old British standard and will bring out a new series of coins based on the rand, the value of which will be 16 shillings; florins to be coined will be one-tenth of a rand; cents will be introduced, 100 of which will be the value of a florin. Chile has temporarily discontinued the gold standard. It is reported that Mexico has contracted for 23,000,000 ounces of silver for coinage purposes, and that Cuba is seeking a considerable quantity of silver to displace United States currency now in use there."

**CALIFORNIA COIN CLUB**—50th meeting was held in Conference Room No. 5, Biltmore Hotel, April 5, President Kennedy presiding. Members present: Messrs. Bianchi, Ballinger, Caldwell, Devore, Dodsworth, Flippen, Haas, Hazelton, Harbeck, Hitchcock, Hopkins, Johns, Jorgensen, Kean, Kirkpatrick, Laible, Larson, Lauderdale, Ed M. Lee, Kenneth Lee, Leland, Maslenikoff, Palmer, Pradeau, Risdon and Story. Visitors: Mrs. Bianchi, Mrs. C. E. Haas and Fred Hitchcock.

President Kennedy read the names on the various A. N. A. convention committees and announced that there will be sent to each A. N. A. member a return postcard to determine whether or not said member intends to attend the 1932 convention. The President announced that B. Max Mehl reports that interest in the convention is very intense throughout the Eastern States.

Carl M. Flippen was unanimously elected to club membership.

The President announced the sale by the Public Administrator of the coin collection of the late Wm. F. Kemble. A letter was read from Wallace Rairden regretting his inability to attend the meetings and offering his services during the A. N. A. convention.

It was announced that the A. N. A. convention badge will be designed by Mr. Hazelton.

John M. Kean, in charge of the program for the evening, took charge fol-



lowing the business session. He first introduced two musicians, who played for the club at that time and later in the evening. Dr. A. F. Pradeau spoke on the subject, "The First Mint of Independent Mexico." The doctor is a close student of Mexican numismatics, is now preparing a book on this subject, and his talk was full of interest. He exhibited a set of the gold coinage of the State of Oaxaca, consisting of the 5, 10, 20 and 60 peso pieces, the last named a beautiful specimen of extreme rarity, twenty-one only having been struck. He also exhibited a set of the 1931 issue of the Republic of Honduras, containing the 5, 20 and 50 centavos de Lempira and one Lempira pieces, together with a Mexican eight-real piece of Carolus III, dated 1796, and counterstamped "Texas, Eight Bits," the last described piece being very unusual. During his talk, Dr. Pradeau passed for inspection two books, the first being the catalogue of the Fischer Collection of Coins, Medals and Tokens of Mexico and its States, Cities, and Haciendas. The second was a photostat copy of "Acunacion (Coinage) en Mexico," by Manuel Orozco y Berra, dated 1869. The rare original from which this copy was made was loaned to Dr. Pradeau by the National Library, Mexico City.

Adolph Larson, Jr., spoke, his subject being "A Coin in Life's Mirror." It is regretted that space does not permit the inclusion in the minutes of Mr. Larson's talk in its entirety. Any attempt to present a resume would work an injustice on Mr. Larson and could but inadequately express the thoughts which he advanced in his usual animated and interesting manner.

There were a number of interesting exhibits, among them by Mr. Kean a set of spruce currency in denominations of one dollar, fifty and twenty-five cents, issued by the Chamber of Commerce of Tenino, Wash.; several proof sets of United States silver and minor coins; a proof set of copper of Guernsey, dated 1889; a proof set of nickel Greek minor coins issued in 1926, and a proof set of the silver issue of Mombasa, East Africa. Mr. Palmer exhibited a proof set of United States silver and minor coins of an early date.

The usual auction followed.

**COLUMBUS NUMISMATIC SOCIETY**—6th meeting, March 14th. Members present: Messrs. Kabealo, Andrews, Griffin, Dunlap, Burton, Phillips, Giesel and Dr. Henderson in the chair.

The coin publications of Wayte Raymond, presented to the Society by the Scott Stamp and Coin Co., were received from the librarian and the society gave a vote of thanks for same. Also three pamphlets were received from Farran Zerbe, descriptive of the Chase National Bank Collection, and a letter of thanks was ordered sent to Mr. Zerbe.

Application of Mr. M. F. Walters was received and he was immediately admitted to membership.

It was decided to hold an extra meeting on the 26th of this month for the purpose of completing plans for the regular quarterly dinner meeting on April 11th.

Exhibitions were as follows:

Dr. Henderson: 25c. and 50c. shingle scrip of Washington, these being postcard size, printed on Washington spruce, 1/32 inch thick, issued by the Chamber of Commerce to liquidate a bank in that State.

Mr. Dunlap: A beautiful large cent of 1793 not found in French's or Andrews; very fine to proof 3c. nickel and quarter dollars of 1892 O, mint, brilliant, and the very small eagle, 1834, which was a proof.

Owing to the late hour after the meeting no auction was held.

**COLUMBUS NUMISMATIC SOCIETY**—April 11th. This was the quarterly dinner and business meeting of the society. Members present were Dr. Henderson, Burton, Andrews, Kabealo, Griffin and Dunlap. Three new members were elected and were present—Harold Ballinger, Neal Marine and Lieut. J. W. Middleton. Guests present were Mr. and Mrs. Harley L. Freeman, of Cleveland; Mr. and Mrs. Herbert A. Brand, of Cincinnati, and Mrs. J. M. Henderson.

The design for the club seal was submitted, but was referred back to the committee for alterations and additions.

Dr. Henderson proposed for discussion the advisability of a convention of the Ohio State Numismatic Society, Inc., in the near future, with papers to be read, exhibition of coins and a public auction sale to be held. It was thoroughly discussed by both members and visitors, and the desire for such



a convention seemed unanimous. It was referred to Dr. Henderson and Wm. A. Ashbrook to complete arrangements, the time to be decided later.

Dr. Henderson announced that he had presented his collection of Ohio paper money to the Ohio State Historical Society and that it was now installed, filling seven large cases, built especially to display them.

Exhibits were as follows:

Mr. Freeman: An interesting collection of Colonial paper money.

Mr. Brand: 25 coins and medals whose origin or purpose for striking are very obscure, thus forming "numismatic riddles"

Mr. Andrews: Many new cents and half dollars in very choice condition to be added to his collection

Dr. Henderson: Legal tender and national bank notes, among which were three \$1 national bank notes and two \$20 gold certificates signed by Napier and Thompson.

An auction sale of coins was held and the meeting adjourned. The balance of the evening was spent in social activities.

**CHICAGO COIN CLUB**—158th meeting called to order by President R. E. Davis, April 6. Members present were as follows: Messrs. Stolt, Josephson, Unseitig, Jr., Cederlund, Valtman, Thornburgh, Miller, Dr. Skeen, S. Schwartz, H. A. Sternberg, Dr. Luttenberger, Rosholm, A. Thomas, Budvitis, Powills, Eversole, Kaefer, Frost, Kraleski, Strubinger, Maliczek, Vogel, Visco, G. F. Brown, Lagerstrom, Kopicki, Cristobal, Lawless, Hewitt, M. Sheldon, Dr. Rackus, Jackson, Kuebler, Ronning, Gilmore, Davis, Ripstra, Boyer, Dr. W. H. Sheldon, H. T. Wilson, Miss Silhavy, Mrs. T. Miller and Mrs. Boyer. Present as visitors were: B. H. and H. N. Weissman, Mr. and Mrs. C. E. Green, Mrs. H. A. Sternberg, Miss Sternberg, Wm. H. Clarke, Mr. Nichols, and W. A. Schneider of Kankakee.

The applications for membership of Wm. G. Rayson and Miss M. Silhavy, having met the endorsement of the membership committee, were accepted.

Interesting talks by Mr. Rosholm on cleaning coins, and the early nickel coins of the United States by President Davis, were given.

The Librarian, Mr. Rosholm, wishes to acknowledge the following donations: Two Gary medals in bronze, by Dr. E. D. Skeen; Catalogue No. 6 of Robert Ball Nachf., of Germany; and "Money of the Bible," "Currency, Banking and Finance of China" and "Masonic Chapter Pennies," by Mr. L. Ronning.

The exhibit committee submitted its announcement of exhibits of coins for the next meeting as follows: South America (south half), including Argentina, Uruguay, Paraguay, Brazil, Chile, and United States, 3, 5, and 10 cent silver coins.

Exhibits were as follows:

Dr. Rackus: 35 crown-size coins of South America; 35 crown-size coins of Poland; 7 gold ducats of Poland.

Mr. S. L. Swartz: 24 types of dollar-size silver pieces from Central and South America and the West Indies.

Mr. Jonas: 2 Goethe plaques; 100,000,000-mark of Frankfurt; \$10 note of Bank of Northampton, Pa.

Mr. R. E. Davis: 20 nickel 3-cent pieces; 35 nickel 5-cent pieces; 9 copper-nickel cents.

Mr. Voltman: 1931 and 1932 Denver mint cents; Italy, 2 soldo of 1866.

Dr. Luttenberger: Bryan 16-to-1 dollar, 1896; George Washington medal; President Harding medal, and President Lincoln medal issued by the United States Mint.

Mr. Rosholm: Six coins of City of Dejon, France; 10 centimes of Andorra.

Mr. Cederlund: Silver plaque, King Gustav V of Sweden, by the French sculptor and engraver, S. Sirmay; bronze plaque of the Russian novelist, Maxim Gorkhi; Peru, provisional government, 1879, nickel, 5, 10, 20 centavos; Venezuela, Spanish Guiana, Ferdinand VII, 1808-17, copper necessity  $\frac{1}{2}$  reals, 1814, 1815, 1816, 1817 (2 varieties); Caracas, Venezuela, necessity silver 2 reals, 1818, 19, 20, 21; necessity copper  $\frac{1}{4}$  real, 1816-17-18; Peru, necessity 8 reals, 1822-1823, counterstamped with a crown and 1824 in Lima by the Royalists under General Cantarac; necessity copper cuarto de peso, 1823, 3 varieties; necessity copper octavo de peso 1823, struck in Lima during the War of Independence; Bolivia Republic, 8 scudos, 1828, counterstamped, obverse, I. P. incused and a spread eagle in an oval depression;



Colombia Republic, 5 centavos, 1888, counterstamped, obverse, with letters E. T. in a script monogram; City of Strasburg, silver 2 mark, 1671, of Charles XI of Sweden, counterstamped with the Arms of Strasburg, very rare; Hungary, John Zappalaye, 1526-40, obsidional ecu, 1565, uniface, extremely rare

Mrs. T. Miller: Philippine Islands, set of 1904, in proof, from one centavo to one peso; Cuba, 1915, in proof, from one centavo to one peso.

Mr. Gilmore: 21 rarities of British communion tokens of the early 1800's; 18 varieties of rare British tradesmen tokens of the seventeenth century.

An auction sale was held, Mr. Josephson acting as auctioneer.

**SPRINGFIELD (MASS.) COIN CLUB**—The February meeting was held at the Jones Library in Amherst, but, owing to a very stormy night, the attendance was small. Messrs. Morse, Pond, Gaylord, Luther and Miss Signet were the only ones attending. Mr. Morse put on a very nice exhibit of Washington medals and other items. Some were loaned by other members. This exhibit remained in the library for more than a month and a great many people went especially to see it.

Mr. Green entertained the members in his usual genial way and refreshments were served. Those kept away by the storm missed a treat.

**SPRINGFIELD (MASS.) COIN CLUB**—208th meeting, March 9, Emerson Gaylord, president, presiding. Members present: Messrs. Gaylord, Pond, Oliver, Morse, Morris, Romano, Dickinson and Bigelow. Guests, Prof. R. R. Fenska, Syracuse, N. Y., and C. H. Borrmann, East Haven, Conn.

Exhibits for the evening were as follows:

Mr. Morris: A fine collection of war medals, also three trays of gold coins in beautiful condition, both U. S. and foreign, some dating back to the fifteenth century.

Mr. Oliver: Large copper cents, two nice Fugio cents, 1795 silver dollar.

Mr. Romano: 20 D. pattern piece in copper of Pike's Peak.

Quite a number of coins were sold at auction.

**NORTHAMPTON (MASS.) NUMISMATIC SOCIETY**—March 23rd. Members present: Messrs. Bigelow, Paulhus, Morgan, Parsons, Miller and Hill. Visitors, William Joyce and Fred G. Howard. President Parsons presided.

Several silver dollars and Trade dollars, also quarters in proof condition, were shown and a Lafayette dollar with head of Washington. Mr. Howard displayed a Washington medal, Indian arrowheads and a lot of very choice bird points from Oregon and Colorado; Mr. Joyce, a lot of foreign and U. S. coins. Some sales were made, and it was an instructive and interesting meeting.

**THE NUMISMATIC AND ANTIQUARIAN SOCIETY OF PHILADELPHIA**—April 6. A stated meeting of the society was held at the Philadelphia Club March 28th, where the members were the guests of Major David S. B. Chew.

Mr. Francis Burke Brandt delivered a very interesting address on Stephen Decatur, referring particularly to his association with Philadelphia, which he looked upon as his home town.

A number of medals recently acquired by the society were exhibited, among them a copy of the medal struck to commemorate the completion in 1846 of the Cathedral of St. Peter and St. Paul in Philadelphia. This was presented to the Society by Dr. Barton C. Hirst.

After refreshments, the meeting adjourned.

**BOSTON NUMISMATIC SOCIETY**—March 28. The society met and dined at the Boston City Club. Present: President Wardner in the chair, also Messrs. Nichols, Gifford, Storer, Boyle, Faelten, Davis, Prior, Stafford, F. O. Brown, Wheeler, Blaney, Willey and Pond.

The resignations of Mr. William Sumner Appleton and Mr. Carleton D. Morse were accepted.

The remainder of the evening was devoted to the reading by Mr. Wheeler of a most interesting paper on George Washington. Prepared with great care and research, embellished with many quotations from Washington's sayings and writings as well as from later historians, a model of scholarly



composition, this paper stood out as preeminently the finest read to the society for many years. At Mr. Wheeler's conclusion all present rose voluntarily as a tribute to his splendid work. The formal vote of thanks that followed expressed but inadequately the appreciation of the members who had enjoyed the privilege of listening to Mr. Wheeler.

Exhibits were as follows:

Dr. Storer: Bronze medal, Washington crossing the Delaware (by Mayer); bronze medal, Japanese naval review, October, 1931; French bronze medal on sinking of the *Lusitania* and America's entry in the war; interesting souvenir of sinking of the "*Emden*," a Mexican dollar with scroll attached at top and reading: "H. M. A. S. SYDNEY—S. M. S. EMDEN, NOV. 9 1914."

Mr. Davis: Bronze Coronation medal of King George V and Queen Mary, joined busts facing left; also large bronze medal of American Numismatic Society for the Hudson-Fulton celebration in New York.

Mr. Willey: The Virginia Cincinnati medal for the recent celebration at Yorktown.

**ROCHESTER NUMISMATIC ASSOCIATION**—460th meeting, March 15th, President Lindboe presiding. The following members were present: Messrs. Lange, Plumb, Woodgate, Horner, Amberg, G. J. Lindboe, Lozier, G. J. Bauer, Sunday, Liess, Becker, Sloane, Kolb, Gillette, Bluestone, Babin, Parker and Foster.

The questions on the notice were discussed, followed by a numismatic puzzle presented by the Secretary. Mr. Sunday carried the honors, being the only one to successfully solve the puzzle.

The usual auction was conducted by Mr. Sunday.

**ROCHESTER NUMISMATIC ASSOCIATION**—461st meeting, April 5th, President Lindboe presiding. The following members were present: Messrs. Plumb, Woodgate, Babin, Woodbury, Horner, Bauer, Kaufman, Moore, Kolb, Lange, Parker, Amberg, French, Becker, Milliman and Foster. The following visitors were present: Messrs. Gutentag, Haupt and Brownell.

Several communications were read including one from the California Coin Club regarding advertising in the Convention Program.

The secretary was instructed to write all of the U. S. mints to ascertain whether or not the club as a group could secure specimens of each issue of its coinage in one shipment, and what pieces were available.

In the absence of the regular auctioneer, Mr. Bauer acted and successfully disposed of quite a few pieces, including a few books.

**DETROIT COIN CLUB**—187th meeting, March 3. Members present: Messrs. Bott, Bradlin, Curto, Dodd, Duff, Dworkowski, Fulton, Hack, Hanna, Heath, Hubel, Kling, Noyes, Powell, Hughes, Snyder, Stehfest and Temple. Visitors: Messrs. Adler, Binder and Widger. The meeting was called to order by Vice-president Bott.

The meeting adjourned at 8.50 P. M. and all members then proceeded to the museum of the Detroit Historical Society. The members examined the exhibit of the Detroit Coin Club, which is displayed in the museum, and were then taken in charge by Mr. Hampton, curator of the Detroit Historical Society. Mr. Hampton showed many fine items of early Detroit and explained the history connected with them.

Donation—Mr. Bott: Pennsylvania 50-shilling bill, dated Oct. 1, 1773.

**WESTERN RESERVE NUMISMATIC CLUB**—134th meeting, April 13th, Mr. Bickford in the chair. Members present were Messrs. Aldrich, Bickford, Freeman, Gibbs, Gregg, Haskovec, Joers, King, Klaus, Lent, McElroy, Molnar, Orr, Reidenbach, Sargis, Boyd and Windau, and John W. Gregor, guest.

Wm. J. Boyd and E. H. Windau were elected to membership, and John W. Gregor was proposed for membership.

The subject of the Ohio State Numismatic Society was brought up and after considerable discussion it was decided to let the matter rest until we hear further from Dr. Henderson.

The members submitted their answers to the No. 1 Library Bulletin, and considerable discussion accompanied the answers.

Mr. Aldrich presented the Club with a framed copy of the classification of our coins as adopted at the last meeting, in which he had mounted speci-



men coins illustrating the various conditions as described in the classification.

Exhibits were as follows:

Mr. Joers: A beautiful uncirculated specimen of 50c. fractional currency, third issue, with a red back, autographed signatures of Colby and Spinner, with an inverted reverse. This piece is excessively rare.

Mr. Gibbs: A 1725 half ruble Russian plate money and a Spanish 50-real in silver; 1½, 3 and 4 thaler pieces of Brunswick-Luneburg; an Oxford half pound in silver of Charles I, and several double and triple crowns, all in very fine condition. He also had very fine 1793 and 1794 U. S. cents and several later dates in uncirculated condition.

Mr. Molnar: A Lindbergh-Herrick medal.

Mr. Windau: \$2 Newfoundland gold pieces of 1865, 1872, 1882 and 1888.

Mr. Freeman: Several Bryan dollars, four early bank bills of the City of Cleveland, and a \$1 national bank note of Lafayette, Ind.

**ATLANTA COIN CLUB**—April 7, in the Green Room of the Henry Grady Hotel. Among those present were: Messrs. J. H. Hardwick, J. J. Gonzales, W. J. Warner, N. P. Ponder, E. P. Tomlinson, Nour, Sanders and R. A. Murray.

After a short period of appraising coins for visitors the meeting was called to order.

Mr. Hardwick then gave a most interesting talk on the Morgan type dollar, pointing out the most eventful facts in the life of Miss Williams, whose profile appears on this type of dollar, followed by a short talk on commemorative coins.

There were also exhibits of \$1 and \$2 bills by J. H. Hardwick; 3c. nickels and 5c. silver by E. P. Tomlinson; paper money issued by different Georgia towns, by Mr. Nour, about which there was a general discussion.

After the announcement was made that at the next meeting J. J. Gonzales has planned a talk on pioneer, territorial and private issues of gold coins in the United States, the meeting was adjourned.

**PACIFIC COAST NUMISMATIC SOCIETY**—199th meeting, March 30th, President Wyman presiding. The following were present: Messrs. Wyman, Brandon, Goodman, Kraft, Jakobson, Webb, Thomson, Roy Hill, Wilson, Wernstrom, Smoots and Hansen. Guests, Messrs. Hicks and Knabenschuh.

The resignations of Messrs. West and Milliken were accepted with regret.

Mr. Wernstrom reported for the Washington Bi-Centennial committee, and the committee was discharged with a vote of thanks for efficient work and excellent results gained at the Washington exhibit.

Mr. Wernstrom reported for the 200th meeting committee and stated that the banquet had been arranged for and urged everyone to be present.

Mr. Hansen reported for the Los Angeles convention committee and was authorized to insert, at the expense of the society, a half-page advertisement in the July issue of THE NUMISMATIST featuring San Francisco Day of the A. N. A. convention.

The secretary called attention to Tenino, Wash., wood money; the new pamphlet, "Everybody's Coin Book," issued by the Haskins Information Service; distribution by King George of Maundy money, position of silver, etc.

The program for the evening consisted of short talks by the members relative to their first coin acquisition and what it had led to. This was followed by a general discussion.

**DALLAS COIN CLUB**—March 17. The following members were in attendance: Mr. Cassidy, chairman; Messrs. Philpott, Chester Brooks, Cupp, Holliday, McGlamery, Parker, M. C. Brooks and Schultz. Mr. Parker presented his father as a visitor to the club.

Mr. Philpott reported his meeting with the Hobby Club at the Technical High School, where enthusiasm ran high over coins and their lore. He also met with the Rotary Club at Waxahachie, Texas, where about forty-five men were present, listening to the romance of coin collecting and study. Later Mr. Philpott was invited to appear as guest speaker before the Dallas Club of Printing House Craftsmen, where he was to exhibit and discuss errors in engraving and printing of currency.



Mr. McGlamery read some items of interest on the stone money of the Island of Yap. These notes were taken from a special issue of the Geographic Magazine.

The story of St. Gaudens and his model, Mary Cunningham, was related by Mr. Philpott. We have today only the \$20 gold piece in a modified form as a specimen of the work of this designer.

Mr. Cassidy told of the origin of the Indian-head cent design. Quite frequently we meet with a question as to the alleged value of these coins.

Exhibits were as follows:

By Mr. Cassidy: After telling the story of St. Patrick he showed a \$50 Republic of Ireland note and a \$5 Irish Republic note. These items were made payable after the recognition of Irish independence. He showed also a complete set of Irish Free State coins.

By Mr. McGlamery: Graf Zeppelin commemorative 3 and 5 reichmarks, dated 1929; Lundy, 1 and ½ puffin; also several tokens or store cards.

By Mr. Holliday: Isabella quarter; a set of cents complete, from 1857 to 1905, in uncirculated condition.

By Mr. Philpott: A silk fabric encased bank note issued by American National Bank of Providence. This unusual specimen has been treated with a protective coating or coating of fine fabric, transparent but strong. Deseret National Bank of Salt Lake City, with the signature of Brigham Young, only two said to be known. 1848 Mexican dollar (8-real); Bank of Ireland token, 6 shillings.

By Chester Brooks: Collection of quarters, halves and a \$2 gold piece.

Formal presentation was made of a copy of the Davis Rocky Mountain Coin Encyclopaedia, which was donated to the club's circulating library by the author, Dr. Holland A. Davis.

**BUFFALO NUMISMATIC ASSOCIATION**—113th meeting, March 28th. The following members were present: Messrs. Schmahl, Whittall, Lloyd, Gilroy, Becker, Miller, Draudt, Girmann, Cale, Taylor, Hopkins and Frank Clark. Visitors: Messrs. Stoaks, Koci and Spahn. President Lloyd appointed Roy C. Schmahl to act as secretary in the absence of Mr. Mosher.

Mr. Schmahl reported on the visit of B. Max Mehl to this city.

Mr. Lloyd reported on the Bluestone sale at Rochester.

With Mr. Schmahl in the chair, Mr. Lloyd nominated Charles E. Stoaks for active membership. After a favorable report by the membership committee, Mr. Stoaks was unanimously elected and replied to the president's welcome.

Mr. Gilroy and Mr. Lloyd discussed A. N. A. nominations for the benefit of the members and recommendations were made.

Considerable discussion followed the retelling of the old yarns concerning the 1804 dollar and 1913 Barber type nickel.

An auction was held at which a number of medals were sold.

Exhibits were as follows:

Mr. Hopkins: Twelve European war decorations, choice.

Mr. Covert: Half dollars, 1822, 1824, 1825, 1827 and some national bank notes, including a \$10 note, 1902, State National Bank of Tonawanda.

Mr. Gilroy: Early Buffalo cards and a large selection of Pan-American tokens of Buffalo.

Mr. Lloyd: Tokens of the Thomson Hardware Co., Buffalo; quarter dollar of 1806, H. 5, extra fine.

Mr. Schmahl: Twenty Masonic chapter pennies.

Mr. Taylor: Silver chuckrums of Travancore.

Mr. Stoaks: Roman third bronzes and denarii.

Mr. Draudt: German notgeld issues.

Mr. Girmann: Fractional currency notes, 1863-67.

### MEXICO TO STRIKE MORE SILVER PESOS.

Additional coinage of silver pesos to relieve the currency stringency has been decreed. The mintage will be controlled by the Bank of Mexico and will be limited to an amount considered urgently necessary by the board of directors. In addition to being circulated, the new silver may also be used as cover for new issues of notes. Only 3,000,000 pesos in silver notes are now in circulation.



### COINS "NOBODY" KNOWS.

Numerous coins exist which "nobody knows"—including even numismatists. Of course it is impossible to "know" every coin that has been minted, even the most historical ones. Thus it is the duty of the numismatist, particularly he who writes upon the subject, to continue numismatic broadcasting. Annually there are new collectors of coins; and many newcomers are young people who have but a vague knowledge of this wondrous hobby.

As a father I have always stressed the educational side of a hobby; and that hobby which possesses no instructive field is therefore unworthy of pursuit. The coin-collector knows that numismatics contains a wealth of education and even the commonest and most inexpensive coins have their stories.

To mass a collection without study, merely to produce a large array, is unworthy of a numismatist. To collect coins and not to learn from them while being entertained in their collection is to lose much that coins suggest. A study of the coins one possesses and brief annotations about the subject of the designs is very beneficial. The parent-numismatist or the numismatic teacher can not only interest the adolescent numismatist but can present, along with the interesting features of coin collecting, much information that is instructive. There is a real schooling to be had from coins.

The numismatic journalist, so-called, particularly ought to stress the educational value of coins. In this duty he must search for the many "instructive" pieces, ancient, medieval and modern. In his searches he will find many coins which are not popularly known. Most of these have stories worth retelling. The coins of the Roman Caesars as an instance. This writer has always been enthusiastic over them especially. They suggest mighty epochs of history; and as illustrations in history texts they certainly would heighten the interest of the student. There are a number of historical texts—such as the Standard History of the World, in ten volumes, which reproduces pages of coins. The example is worthy of repetition, for most of the coins illustrated are those which "nobody knows."

Know your coins. One of the most interesting aspects of coin collecting is in researching for the stories, the history of our prize pieces. Unless you are familiar with the backgrounds of them, know the designs, and can tell the tale of the coin, you not only miss much that is fascinating, but you are not a thoroughbred numismatist!

MONTGOMERY MULFORD.

Buffalo, N. Y.

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### GOLD COINS BEING MELTED IN ENGLAND.

There is still some misunderstanding as to the treatment of gold coin which may still be in the possession of individual holders, says the London Daily Telegraph. Since England suspended the gold standard the price of bullion in London has risen considerably. This has led to the melting down of sovereigns and half sovereigns despite the severe penalties attaching to the improper use of the currency.

The gold and silver export act, 1920, makes it illegal to melt sovereigns except under license from the Treasury. The penalty for contravening the law may be a fine up to \$500 and/or two years' imprisonment. Licenses are granted by the Treasury only to persons resident in the United Kingdom and in respect of coin received from abroad since September 21. As the nation needs all the available bullion, British nationals should pay these coins into their banks.

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### HOARDED GOLD BROUGHT TO LIGHT IN ENGLAND.

The request of the English Government that hoarded gold be turned into the Treasury at a small premium in exchange for paper money has brought out some odd heirlooms.

One broker is quoted by the News-Chronicle as saying: "The number of old Chinese and Japanese gold coins is astonishing. We had a 100-franc piece today and a magnificent 18-carat gold and jewel-studded enamel bracelet of the Nelson period. This we may give to a museum.

"We have just dealt with a woman who brought in 150 sovereigns and



four 5-pound coronation pieces. From the time of the first air raid she had carried the gold with her in small purses."

A south London jeweler who bought quantities of sovereigns asked each person where he or she had kept the gold stored. Here are some of the answers:

In a mattress. ....

Under the dog kennel.

Round my waist.

The vicar minded them for me.

Buried in the garden.

In the grandfather clock.

Many customers replied: "Mind your own business."

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#### CHAUTAUQUA COIN, STAMP AND CURIO CLUB ACTIVITIES.

On the occasion of a visit to Jamestown, N. Y., B. Max Mehl, of Fort Worth, Texas, was the guest of T. James Clarke at a dinner at the Jamestown Hotel on March 20. About a dozen other guests, the officers and ex-officers of the club, were invited. Mr. Mehl related a number of his numismatic experiences and showed several plates of United States rarities. He also displayed an 1804 dollar.

The Chautauqua club is planning its third annual Tri-State Stamp and Coin Carnival, to be held at the Jamestown Hotel on June 17 and 18. An exhibit of coins and stamps will be made in the ballroom of the hotel. A banquet will be tendered by the club to all visiting guests on the evening of the 18th.

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#### WASHINGTON COMMISSION MEDAL.

Mr. Sol Bloom, associate director of the United States Commission, reports that the official George Washington commemorative medal is to be used as an award in national school contests and other contests sponsored by the United States George Washington Bi-Centennial Commission. It is three inches in diameter and is made by the United States Mint.

Due to the great demand by the public for this medal, arrangements have been made for the manufacture of smaller copies ( $2\frac{1}{4}$  inches in diameter). These are identical with the bronze award medal in every respect, but size, and will be sold by the Mint at Philadelphia at a cost of 75 cents, plus 5 cents postage, a total of 80 cents.

H. L. H.

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#### SOUTH AFRICA HAS NEW CURRENCY SYSTEM.

The bill establishing a new South African currency was made public recently. It changes the currency basis from the pound, shilling and penny to the gold rand, silver florin and bronze cent. The gold rand is equivalent to ten of the florins, which are each of the equivalent value of 11.30016 grains of pure gold. The florin in turn is equivalent to 100 cents. In addition to the gold rand the coins will include a silver double florin, silver single florin, silver 50 cents, silver 20 and 10 cents and bronze four, two and one-cent coins.

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#### CUBA TO RETURN UNITED STATES COINS.

The Cuban Treasury has announced that it was attempting to collect United States coins in circulation here and send them back in exchange for paper money in order to bring about a greater circulation of Cuban coins. Cuban banks for some time have had an overabundance of native silver coins in their vaults. United States and Cuban money are co-official and pass on equal terms in Cuba. It was estimated that \$4,000,000 worth of silver was in the banks' vaults.



## CANADIAN INDIAN PEACE MEDALS.

In THE NUMISMATIST for September, 1930, page 586, I published an article on the "Canadian Indian Medals from 1899 to 1929."

Mr. Victor Morin, president of the Antiquarian and Numismatic Society of Montreal, gave a lecture on January 27th before the members of the "Société Historique de Montréal," the subject being the "Eleven treaties concluded between the Canadian Government and the Indians," mentioning the following piece, which was not included in my previous list:

No. 9.—1921. Treaty No. 11. Obverse, bust of King George V. Reverse, a British general officer clasping the hand of an Indian chief, a tomahawk struck into the ground at their feet; in the background, an Indian encampment and the setting sun.

Each chief received one silver medal.

Treaty No. 11 was negotiated June 27th, 1921, and this treaty was signed by the Slave, Dogrib, Loucheux, Hare and other Indians, inhabitants of the territory north of the sixtieth parallel and along the Mackenzie river and the Arctic ocean.

LIONEL A. LAPOINTE.

6255 Christophe Colomb., Montreal, Que.

## DOESN'T TAKE IT SERIOUSLY.

The people of that Washington town that is using wooden money will have to have a lumber yard to do any serious hoarding.—Louisville Courier-Journal.

## STATEMENT OF THE OWNERSHIP, MANAGEMENT, ETC.

Required by the Act of Congress of August 24, 1912, of The Numismatist, published monthly at Federalburg, Md., for April 1, 1932.

State of Maryland, City of Baltimore: ss.

Before me, a Notary Public in and for the State and City aforesaid, personally appeared F. G. Duffield, who, having been duly sworn according to law, deposes and says that he is the Business Manager of The Numismatist, and that the following is, to the best of his knowledge and belief, a true statement of the ownership, management, etc., of the aforesaid publication for the date shown in the above caption, required by the Act of August 24, 1912.

1. That the names and addresses of the publisher, editor, managing editor, and business manager are:

Publisher, American Numismatic Association, Federalburg, Md.

Editor, F. G. Duffield, 4215 Fernhill Ave., Baltimore, Md.

Managing Editor, None.

Business Manager, F. G. Duffield, 4215 Fernhill Ave., Baltimore, Md.

2. That the owner is: American Numismatic Association.

President, George J. Bauer, 210 St. Paul St., Rochester, N. Y.

First Vice-President, L. A. Renaud, 747 Irene St., Montreal, Canada.

Second Vice-President, Harvey L. Hansen, 123 Greenbank Ave., Piedmont, Cal.

General Secretary, Harry T. Wilson, Chicago, Ill.

Treasurer, George H. Blake, Jersey City, N. J.

Board of Governors—Nelson T. Thorson, Chairman, 1109 N. 56th street, Omaha, Neb.; Moritz Wormser, 95 Fifth Ave., New York City; Wm. A. Philpott, Jr., Secretary Texas Bankers' Association, Dallas, Texas; Harley L. Freeman, 1432 E. 47th St., Cleveland, Ohio; H. A. Brand, 1332 Union Trust Bldg., Cincinnati, Ohio.

3. That the known bondholders, mortgagees, and other security holders owning or holding 1 per cent. or more of total amount of bonds, mortgages, or other securities are: None.

4. That the two paragraphs next above, giving the names of the owners, stockholders, and security stockholders, if any, contain not only the list of stockholders and security holders as they appear upon the books of the company, but also, in cases where the stockholders or security holders appears upon the books of the company as trustees or in any other fiduciary relation, the name of the person or corporation for whom such trustee is acting, is given; also that the said two paragraphs contain statements embracing affiant's full knowledge and belief as to the circumstances and conditions under which the stockholders and security holders who do not appear upon the books of the company as trustee, hold stock and securities in a capacity other than that of a bona fide owner; and this affiant has no reason to believe that any other person, association, or corporation has any interest direct or indirect in the said bonds, or other securities than as so stated by him.

F. G. DUFFIELD, Business Manager.

Sworn to and subscribed before me this 8th day of April, 1932.

E. K. EDWARDS, Notary Public.

(My commission expires May 1, 1933.)



**NOW ON SALE**  
**THE GREAT**  
**WALDO NEWCOMER**  
**COLLECTION**  
**OF AMERICAN COINS**  
**From Half Cent**  
**To \$50 Gold**

**PRICED FROM 10c. TO \$10,000.00**

Catalogs not ready, but I'll gladly quote prices or send  
approval selections to interested parties.

Correspondence Invited.



Largest Numismatic Establishment in America.  
Established Over 26 Years. Capital \$250,000.00.  
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Ten Old Bank Bills issued in ten different States...\$2.00

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## D. C. WISMER

Numismatist

Hatfield,

Pennsylvania.



**NOTICE**  
**AUCTION SALE**  
**OF RARE COINS,**  
**MEDALS AND PAPER MONEY**

**To Take Place on**  
**MAY 13th and 14th, 1932**  
**At Hotel Rochester, Rochester, N. Y.**

This sale of over 1600 lots contains a superb collection of Foreign Crowns of over 150 different countries, the finest and rarest offered in several years; also some very choice and rare Mint Mark U. S. Dollars, Half Dollars, Large Cents, Commemorative Coins, etc. Something for every collector.

Write me for a catalog.

I am going to hold one more sale before the Summer. If you have any consignments to forward, will be pleased to catalog them.

Terms on application.

Yours for "Superior Service Always"

**BARNEY BLUESTONE**  
**119 Cumberland Ave., Syracuse, N. Y.**



# U. S. COINS

Large Cent, over 100 years old ...\$ .15	1/2 Dollar 1795, First Type, fair only 3.50
Five Different Large Cents ..... .50	1/2 Dollar 1806-1807, Third Type .. 1.25
Ten Different Large Cents ..... 1.00	1/2 Dollar 1808-1809-1810, Fourth Type, Each ..... 1.00
Six Different Large Cents, one before 1816, one before 1820, one in the 20's, one in the 30's, one in the 40's, and one in the 50's, all nice specimens ..... 1.00	1/2 Dollar, before 1830 ..... .75
Twenty Different Dates Large Cents ..... 2.50	1/2 Dollar, Liberty Seated, before 1860 ..... .65
100 Large Cents, about 30 different dates, a nice lot ..... 7.50	Dollar 1795, First Type ..... 6.50
1/2 Cent, over 100 years old ..... .30	Dollar 1798, 1799, Each ..... 4.00
4 different dates of 1/2 Cents ..... 1.00	Dollar, Liberty Seated, before 1850 1.50
6 different dates of 1/2 Cents, one before 1809, one before 1820, one in the 20's, one in the 30's, one in the 40's and one in the 50's... 1.95	Dollar, Large Liberty Head, 1878-1904, date of our selection ..... 1.35
12 different Dates of 1/2 Cents .... 3.75	Dollar, 1921, Peace Dollar ..... 1.35
2-Cent piece 1864, first year ..... .10	Dollar 1928, last year coined, rare. 2.50
5 different dates 2-Cent pieces ..... .40	Trade Dollar 1873, first year ..... 1.75
20 2-Cent pieces, mixed dates .... 1.25	Trade Dollar, date our selection.. 1.25
3 Cents Nickel, 1865, first year ... .10	Gold Dollars, large or small, fine or better, Each ..... 2.50
5 different dates, 3 Cents Nickel.. .45	2 1/2 Dollars Gold, Liberty Head, Ex. fine ..... 3.00
10 different dates 3 Cents Nickel.. 1.00	2 1/2 Dollars Gold, Indian head, Ex. fine ..... 2.75
20 3 Cents Nickel, mixed dates ... 1.50	3 Dollars Gold, fine or better ..... 6.00
Nickel, 1866, first year ..... .25	<b>COINS IN SETS.</b>
5 different dates, Nickels before 1884 ..... .75	Large Cent, Flying Eagle Cent, Copper Nickel Cent, 2 Cent piece, 3 Cents Nickel, 3 Cents Silver, 1/2 Dime, Old Nickel, Civil War Cent and Hard Times Token, all for... 1.00
3 Cents Silver, 1851, first year .... .20	Set of Copper-Nickel Cents, 1857-1864, 8 different dates, all for ... .50
3 Cents Silver, 3 different dates ... .60	Civil War Cents, 10 different ..... .75
3 Cents Silver, 5 different dates .. 1.00	Hard Times Tokens, 3 different ... .50
1/2 Dime, Liberty Bust, before 1840 .25	<b>PAPER MONEY.</b>
1/2 Dime, Liberty Bust, 3 dif. dates .75	Fractional Notes, 3 Cents, 5 Cents, 10 Cents, 15 Cents, 25 Cents, 50 Cents, a complete set of all values issued ..... 3.00
1/2 Dime, Liberty Bust, 5 diff. dates 1.25	<b>CONFEDERATE NOTES.</b>
1/2 Dime, Liberty seated, before 1860 ..... .15	5, 10, 20, 50, 100 Dollars, 1864 Series, all Greenbacks, all for .... .75
1/2 Dime, Liberty Seated, 5 different dates ..... .75	6 different Confederate Notes ..... .45
10 different dates of 1/2 Dimes, Liberty Bust and Liberty Seated .. 2.00	<b>MEDALS.</b>
20 1/2 Dimes, mixed dates ..... 2.65	Washington Bi-Centennial Medal, beautiful bust of Washington, larger than 1/2 dollar size, bright and shiny, looks like gold—20c. each or 3 for ..... .50
Dime, Liberty Bust, before 1840... .25	Lindbergh and Bremen Flyers Medals. Same size and appearance as Washington Medal, the 2 30
Dime, Liberty Bust, 5 diff. dates.. 1.50	<b>POSTAGE STAMPS.</b>
10 Liberty Bust Dimes, mixed dates ..... 2.35	25 different U. S. Stamps ..... .10
Dime, Liberty Seated, before 1860. .20	50 different U. S. Stamps ..... .25
Dime, Liberty Seated, 5 diff. dates. 1.00	100 different U. S. Stamps ..... 1.00
Dime, Liberty Seated, 10 dif. dates 2.25	25 different U. S. Revenues ..... .35
20 Dimes, Liberty Seated, mixed dates ..... 3.75	100 Foreign Stamps, all different.. .08
20-Cent Piece, 1875 S, first year... .60	200 Foreign Stamps, all different.. .15
20-Cent Piece, 1876, scarce ..... .85	300 Foreign Stamps, all different.. .25
20-Cent Piece 1875, Phila., Carson City and San Francisco Mints, the three ..... 2.35	500 Foreign Stamps, all different.. .45
20-Cents 1877, Brilliant Proof, rare 8.50	1000 Foreign Stamps, all different.. .95
20-Cents 1878, Brilliant Proof, rare 8.00	2000 Foreign Stamps, all different. 2.50
1/4 Dollar, large size, before 1830... .85	3000 Foreign Stamps, all different. 5.50
1/4 Dollar, Liberty Bust before 1840 .50	
1/4 Dollar, Liberty Bust, 3 different dates ..... 1.65	
1/4 Dollar, Liberty Seated, before 1860 ..... .40	
1/4 Dollar, Liberty Seated, 3 different dates ..... 1.35	

All of the Above Items Postage Extra or Will Be Sent at Buyers Risk.

## WM. RABIN

NUMISMATIST AND PHILATELIST

900 1/2 Filbert St., Philadelphia, Pa.



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Rare stamps and coins sold by auction in our own perfectly appointed auction rooms.

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Part I of the U. S. Pattern Collection of Mr. Waldo Newcomer and other valuable consignments to be sold this month.



# ROMANO DECLARES WAR

## ON 10% PROFIT DEALERS.

In the last five years that I have been in the Numismatic business I have found it impossible for any dealer to sell coins at less than 25% profit if he wants to make a legitimate profit. In the past year I have seen some small dealers and collectors trying to sell their duplicates or few coins at 10% profit. I wrote to these 10% dealers, ordering from them whatever coins I thought were quite impossible to sell at such advertised prices. What do you think was the result? Well, here are the answers: "All sold out." "Have sent them to a collector on approval." "Do not sell coins to dealers." "Do not have a stock of coins." "What I offered were only duplicates of my collection."

That is just what is the matter. They do not have any stock, and they think that by working on a 10% basis they can take the collectors away from dealers who carry a stock, and who must necessarily work on a larger profit. I do not think this is quite fair to stock dealers who have thousands of dollars' worth of stock laying in their cabinets, so that collectors may select whatever they want at any time they want, making it impossible for us to sell at less than 25% profit.

As for myself, I have worked very hard in the last five years, and have a file of over 45 hundred collectors, mail out on an average of a thousand letters every month, and have a good many thousands of dollars worth of stock, so I will not give up this business without a fight. My War Cry is: **Out with the 10% dealer**, unless he wants to work on a legitimate profit. I am listing for sale below, coins at less than 10% profit, or practically cost, and will keep on doing so if it takes every dollar that I have, in the hopes of getting the duplicate collector and small dealer to sell at a better profit, so that we can all make a living. As soon as I see coins selling at normal prices, I will do likewise. In the meantime, while the war on low prices is on, the collector will benefit, so come on collectors, and send us some orders, for coins won't be given away for very long at these prices.

Numismatically yours,

**DON CORRADO ROMANO,**

Numismatist.

## United States Coins at Bargain Prices.

Postage extra under \$3.00 orders.

### HALF CENTS.

- 1803 Fair, .20; good, .35.
- 1804 Plain 4, stemless, good, .20; v. good, .35; fine, .50.
- 1806 Stemless, good, .20; v. good, .35.
- 1807 Good, .20; v. good, .35.
- 1808 Good, .20; v. g., .40; fine, .60.
- 1809 Good, .20; v. good, .30; fine, .40.
- 1828 13 stars, v. good, .20; fine, .35.

### LARGE COPPER CENTS.

- 1837 Plain or beaded hair cord, good, .05; v. good, .10; fine, .25.
- 1838 Good, .05; v. good, .10; fine, .20.
- 1844 to 1850, any date, each, good, .05; v. good, .08; fine, .15; v. fine, .25.
- 1851 to 1853, any date, good, .05; v. good, .07; fine, .10; v. f., .15; e. fine, .25.

### TWENTY-CENT PIECES.

- 1875 S, good, .35; v. good, .45; fine, .60.
- 1875 CC, good, .40; v. good, .55; fine, .75.

### SMALL CENTS.

- 1857 or 1858, good, .05; v. good, .07; fine, .10; v. fine, .15.
- 1859 or 1860, good, .03; v. good, .05.
- 1862 or 1863, good, .02; v. good, .03; fine, .05; ex. fine, .10; unc., .15.
- 1864 or 1865, bronze, good, .05; v. good, .07; fine, .10; very fine, .15.
- 1909 Lincoln, with or without V. D. B., uncirculated, red, .05 each.

### NICKEL FIVE-CENT PIECES.

- 1883 without Cents, v. fine, .06; unc., .08.

### TRADE DOLLARS.

- 1875 S, unc., 1.50; v. fine, 1.25; fine, 1.00.
- 1876 S, unc., 1.35; v. fine, 1.15; fine, .85.
- 1877 S, unc., 1.25; v. fine, 1.00; fine, .75.

### COMMEMORATIVE COINS.

- 1893 Columbian 50c., v. fine, .53; unc., .58.
- 1893 Isabella 25c., v. fine, .95; unc., 1.15.
- 1900 Lafayette \$1.00, v. fine, 2.75; unc., 3.50.

# ROMANO'S COIN SHOP

25 Harrison Avenue, Springfield, Mass.





**THIS BEING**  
**George Washington's**  
**Centennial Year**  
**I OFFER**  
**WASHINGTON COINS**  
**CHEAP!**

Washington Cent, 1783. Laureated military bust. Reverse, Liberty seated. My regular price for this coin is \$1.65. Offered here at only .....	\$ 1.00
1791, Washington Cent. Fine military bust Reverse, small eagle; edge lettered. Regular price \$8.50. Offered here at only .....	5.00
1791, Washington Cent. Same as last, but with large eagle	5.00
Washington Halfpenny, 1793. Fine portrait bust. Reverse, ship. Lettered edge. (Retail at \$2.50). Special here only .....	2.00
1795, Washington Grate Cent. Uncirculated .....	2.10
Large Washington Penny, Liberty and Security. (Size of Half-Dollar) .....	2.25
The scarce Washington Large Brass "Success To The United States." Only .....	1.50
1792, Half Dollar; Crosby, Plate 10, No. 8, Fig. 100. Fine	850.00
1792, Half Dollar. Copper. Crosby, Page 358, Fig. 100. Ex. Fine .....	65.00
1792 Cent. Variety with dates of birth, death, etc. Very fine .....	20.00
1792 Cent. Just as last, but a magnificent uncirculated specimen; undoubtedly finest known .....	100.00
Washington Naked Bust Cent. A beautiful Proof .....	200.00
1799 Washington silver medal or token worn in his funeral procession. Small bust in wreath. Reverse, urn. Holed as issued, but unusually perfect for this rare piece. Silver .....	7.50

**B. MAX MEHL**  
**Mehl Bldg., Fort Worth, Texas.**



# FOR SALE

## United States Small Cents

### In Brilliant Mint State

**FLYING EAGLE****Copper-Nickel**

1	1856	Rare	15.00
2	1857	Uncirculated	.75
3	1858	Large Letters, Uncirculated	.85
4	1858	Small Letters, Uncirculated	.85

**INDIAN HEAD****Copper-Nickel**

5	1859	Uncirculated	.60
6	1859	Proof	1.50
7	1860	Uncirculated	.60
8	1860	Proof	1.50
9	1861	Uncirculated	.60
10	1862	Uncirculated	.25
11	1863	Uncirculated	.25
12	1864	Uncirculated	.25

**INDIAN HEAD****Bronze**

13	1864	Uncirculated	.35
14	1864	L on Ribbon Uncirculated	1.40
15	1865	Uncirculated	.55
16	1865	Proof	1.00
17	1866	Uncirculated	.90
18	1866	Proof	1.75
19	1867	Uncirculated	.75
20	1867	Proof	1.75
21	1868	Uncirculated	.75
22	1868	Proof	1.25
23	1869	Uncirculated	1.00
24	1869	Proof	1.75
25	1870	Uncirculated	.75
26	1870	Proof	1.00
27	1871	Uncirculated	1.50
28	1871	Proof	2.75

29	1872	Uncirculated	2.00
30	1872	Proof	3.00
31	1873	Uncirculated	.50
32	1873	Proof	1.00
33	1874	Uncirculated	.50
34	1874	Proof	.85
35	1875	Uncirculated	.50
36	1875	Proof	.75
37	1876	Uncirculated	.80
38	1876	Proof	.75
39	1877	Uncirculated	2.25
40	1877	Proof	3.00
41	1878	Uncirculated	.75
42	1878	Proof	1.00
43	1879	Uncirculated	.25
44	1879	Proof	.60
45	1880	Uncirculated	.15
46	1880	Proof	.50
47	1881	Uncirculated	.15
48	1881	Proof	.60
49	1882	Uncirculated	.15
50	1882	Proof	.40
51	1883	Uncirculated	.15
52	1883	Proof	.40
53	1884	Uncirculated	.15
54	1884	Proof	.40
55	1885	Uncirculated	.30
56	1885	Proof	.40
57	1886	Uncirculated	.15
58	1886	Proof	.40
59	1887	Uncirculated	.15
60	1887	Proof	.40
61	1888	Uncirculated	.15
62	1888	Proof	.40
63	1889	Uncirculated	.15
64	1889	Proof	.40
65	1890	Uncirculated	.15
66	1890	Proof	.40
67	1891	Uncirculated	.15

(Continued on next page.)



**UNITED STATES SMALL CENTS (Continued)**

(Continued from preceding page.)

68 1891 Proof	.40	<b>LINCOLN HEADS</b>	
69 1892 Uncirculated	.20	106 1909 With V. D. B.	
<b>INDIAN HEAD</b>		Uncirculated	.15
<b>Bronze</b>		107 1909 Plain. Unc.	.15
70 1892 Proof	.40	108 1909 S, with V. D.	
71 1893 Uncirculated	.15	B. Unc.	.25
72 1893 Proof	.40	109 1909 S, Plain, Unc.	.25
73 1894 Uncirculated	.15	110 1910 Uncirculated	.25
74 1894 Proof	.60	111 1910 S Unc.	.80
75 1895 Uncirculated	.15	112 1911 Uncirculated	.25
76 1895 Proof	.45	113 1911 S Unc.	.35
77 1896 Uncirculated	.25	114 1911 D Unc.	.35
78 1896 Proof	.50	115 1912 Uncirculated	.25
79 1897 Uncirculated	.35	116 1912 S Unc.	.50
80 1897 Proof	.75	117 1912 D Unc.	.50
81 1898 Uncirculated	.45	118 1913 Uncirculated	.25
82 1898 Proof	.85	119 1913 S Unc.	.65
83 1899 Uncirculated	.20	120 1913 D Unc.	.65
84 1899 Proof	.50	121 1914 Uncirculated	1.00
85 1900 Uncirculated	.20	122 1914 S Unc.	1.65
86 1900 Proof	.60	123 1914 D Unc.	1.25
87 1901 Uncirculated	.20	124 1915 Uncirculated	.35
88 1901 Proof	.50	125 1915 S Unc.	.50
89 1902 Uncirculated	.20	126 1915 D Unc.	.50
90 1902 Proof	.50	127 1916 Uncirculated	.40
91 1903 Uncirculated	.20	128 1916 S Unc.	.50
92 1903 Proof	.50	129 1916 D Unc.	.50
93 1904 Uncirculated	.15	130 1917 Uncirculated	.20
94 1904 Proof	.50	131 1917 S Unc.	.50
95 1905 Uncirculated	.20	132 1917 D Unc.	.50
96 1905 Proof	.50	133 1918 Uncirculated	.20
97 1906 Uncirculated	.20	134 1918 S Unc.	.50
98 1906 Proof	.50	135 1918 D Unc.	.50
99 1907 Uncirculated	.20	136 1919 Uncirculated	.20
100 1907 Proof	.75	137 1919 S Unc.	1.00
101 1908 Uncirculated	.20	138 1919 D Unc.	.50
102 1908 S Mint. Unc.	.50	139 1920 Uncirculated	.20
103 1909 Uncirculated	.30	140 1920 S Unc.	.50
104 1909 Proof	2.25	141 1920 D Unc.	.50
105 1909 S Mint. Unc.	.60	142 1921 Uncirculated	.40

(Continued on next page.)



**UNITED STATES SMALL CENTS (Continued)**

(Continued from preceding page.)

143 1921 S Unc.	.65	157 1927 S Unc.	.30
144 1922 D Unc.	.35	158 1927 D Unc.	.30
145 1923 Uncirculated	.25	159 1928 Uncirculated	.15
146 1923 S Unc.	.85	160 1928 S Unc.	.25
147 1924 Uncirculated	.15	161 1928 D Unc.	.25
148 1924 S Unc.	.40	162 1929 Uncirculated	.04
149 1924 D Unc.	.40	163 1929 S Unc.	.25
150 1925 Uncirculated	.15	164 1929 D Unc.	.25
151 1925 S Unc.	.35	165 1930 Uncirculated	.10
152 1925 D Unc.	.35	166 1930 S Unc.	.25
153 1926 Uncirculated	.25	167 1930 D Unc.	.25
154 1926 S Unc.	.75	168 1931 Uncirculated	.05
155 1926 D Unc.	.25	169 1931 S Unc.	.15
156 1927 Uncirculated	.20	170 1931 D Unc.	.15

**CHESLEY J. ALLEN****1302 Chetwynd Ave., Plainfield, N. J.****CHINA****Modern Chinese Copper Coins**

A collection of these coins will prove most interesting and fascinating. They may be secured in sets of 50, 100, 200, 300, 400 or 500 different coins, together with descriptive article and explanations.

For further information address

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## RARE AMERICAN COINS

1853	U. S. Assay \$20, 900 THOUS, Uncirculated .....	\$32.50
1852	U. S. Assay \$10, 884 THOUS, Brilliant, Uncirculated..	42.50
1853	U. S. Assay \$10, 900 THOUS, Uncirculated .....	42.50
1855	Wass, Molitor & Co. \$10, Strictly Fine .....	27.50
1860	Clark, Gruber & Co. \$10, view of Pike's Peak, Uncirculated, a gem .....	90.00
1850	Moffat & Co. \$5, Very Fine .....	10.00
1803	U. S. \$10, Yellow Gold, bright, Uncirculated .....	40.00
1804	U. S. \$10 Gold, Brilliant, Uncirculated, a gem .....	75.00
1854	U. S. \$3 gold, bright uncirculated .....	8.00
1855	U. S. \$3 gold, Extremely fine .....	7.50
1856	U. S. \$3 S mint, small s, Very Fine .....	8.00
1859	U. S. \$3, Extremely fine .....	7.65
1878	U. S. \$3, Bright Uncirculated .....	7.50
1882	U. S. \$3, Semi-proof .....	10.00
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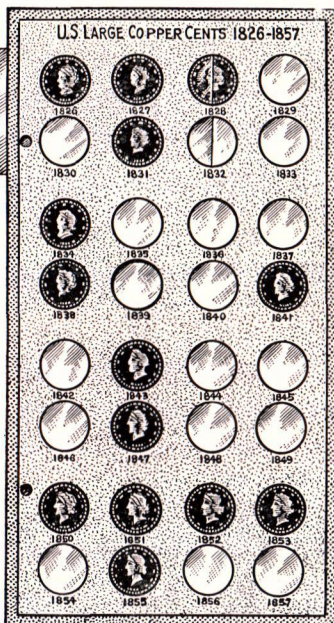
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